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HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 29, 1903—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHO I E No. 2125.

FOUND LIGHTED BOMB AT CAMP M'KINLEY

Alleged Attempt to Blow Up Artillery Sergeant Whom the Soldiers Disliked.

Artillerymen at Camp McKinley are alleged to have attempted to blow up First Sergeant Kuntz of the Sixty-sixth company with a bomb midnight last Thursday, and as a result of the failure of the commanding officer to ascertain from members of the company the perpetrators of the deed, the entire company of artillery was cut off from all privileges, and the men were compelled to remain in camp for several days.

An examination of the bomb which was found in close proximity to Sergeant Kuntz's quarters was made with a view to ascertaining whether it contained a dangerous explosive, but it was found to be composed of nothing more than gunpowder. Artillerymen of the company say that it was nothing but a Chinese bomb of the kind used for Fourth of July celebrations, which was intended simply as a harmless joke upon the hated first sergeant. Officers at Camp McKinley now believe the affair was intended for a joke but say it was a dangerous one, as the buildings might have caught fire had the bomb exploded.

The discovery of the bomb was accidental, and the fuse was extinguished when it had but a few more inches to burn to reach the powder. Sergeant Best, the sergeant of the guard on duty at the camp last Thursday night, happened to be going through the company quarters between twelve and one o'clock Thursday night. Passing the quarters of Sergeant Kuntz he discovered a bomb fastened by a wire, the fuse burning briskly to within about four inches of the deadly looking affair. Without a moment's hesitation, the sergeant seized the bomb and stamped out the fire with his foot. The officer of the guard, Lieutenant Davis, was summoned and the bomb turned over to him. First Sergeant Kuntz who had been awakened by the noise, hastily tumbled out of his bunk and became very much frightened when told of the finding of the bomb.

Captain Douglass, who is now commanding the Sixty-sixth company, started an immediate investigation with a view to ascertaining the men who are said to have attempted the life of the first sergeant and also endangered the lives and property of others. The next morning the company was called before the commanding officer, and an effort made to learn the names of the artillerymen who had placed the bomb in the vicinity of the sergeant's quarters. The investigation was without result and Captain Douglass ordered that all special privileges be cut off from the entire company. Only two men, who are detailed on special duty outside the company, were exempted from the order. The men were not allowed to leave camp for several days after the discovery of the bomb, and the passes were temporarily cut off.

Sergeant Kuntz has tendered his resignation to Captain Douglass but it has been refused, and he will have to remain in charge of the company, the commanding officers not wishing to give the impression that he quit through fear.

Sergeant Kuntz is said to be cordially hated by the men of the Sixty-sixth company, over whom he has command in the absence of the commissioned officers. They claim he is overbearing and constantly hunting for trivial defections from the camp regulations in order to have punishment visited upon them.

LIEUTENANT DAVIS' STATEMENT.

"I was officer of the guard the night the bomb was discovered," said Lieutenant Davis of the Sixty-sixth Artillery last evening. "It certainly was a very formidable looking thing, although I do not believe it could have done any serious damage. The bomb, or rather large firecracker, was found by Sergeant Best, fastened by a wire to the screen in the first sergeant's quarters. The first sergeant could have been in no danger, as he was sleeping in his bunk, which was separated from the screen by the small office room. At the time it was discovered, the fuse was burning and Sergeant Best extinguished it. The bomb was then brought to me and later turned over to the officer of the day."

"The bomb was a dangerous looking affair, although I believe it was nothing more than a large Chinese firecracker. It was probably six inches long and two inches in diameter. It was covered with a fibre substance, or something of the kind. I do not believe it could have done any damage as it contained only gunpowder. It might have been enough to set the building on fire, but not sufficient to blow anyone up. It is my impression that it was intended as a joke, and the only punishment I know of that was meted out to the men, was the curtailment of their liberties for one day."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

SOFIA, Sept. 29.—The situation in the Balkans is growing brighter and war seems unlikely. A Bulgarian diplomat is about to leave for Constantinople to attend a conference.

SALONICA, Sept. 29.—The Sultan has decorated Baklizar Pasha, author of the Krushevo massacres.

BERLIN, Sept. 29.—It is reported that prominent Macedonians are urging the insurgent leaders to discontinue the uprisings.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The Times says that orders have been issued by the Sultan that in future all Bulgarians captured shall immediately be shot.

TIENTSIN, Sept. 29.—The Russian forces in China comprise 50,000 in Manchuria and 200,000 around Port Arthur. At the latter place there are now eighty forts and eighty warships.

PORTO RICO, Sept. 29.—Twelve hundred schools have opened here with an attendance of 50,000.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—President Roosevelt has returned from his summer vacation.

MANILA, Sept. 29.—Gomez, the ladrone, has been sentenced to four years' imprisonment.

REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN STARTED

They Speak From Waikiki to Kalihi.

The Diamond Head to Kalihi, spellbinders of the Republican party opened up the county campaign last night, and were everywhere received with enthusiasm. At Waikiki near Sheriff Brown's residence, in the sand lot back of the Honolulu Iron Works in Kakaako, and at the Detention Camp in Kalihi, rousing rallies were held at which nearly all of the candidates were present.

Several of the candidates appeared for the first time on the political rostrum and acquitted themselves in a creditable way, presenting reasons for their candidacy on the Republican ticket, and reasons why the Hawaiians should cast their ballots for the grand old party.

The candidates after speaking at one place, repaired to one of the other of the remaining gathering places, it being the purpose of the committee to have each one speak twice during the evening. Busses between the Kalihi Camp and the King street car line facilitated travel.

The Kalihi Camp had the honor of listening to four candidates make their maiden speeches. Geo. F. Renton, for supervisor, Wm. T. Rawlins, for district attorney, Harry E. Murray for clerk and Frank Pahia for supervisor indicated in their speeches that they were familiar with Republican principles and knew how to explain them to the voters.

R. N. BOYD'S ADDRESS.

The first speaker was R. N. Boyd, candidate for supervisor, who hoped that the ballots for the entire Republican ticket would fall into the ballot boxes on November third like drops of rain. The Republican party, he said, was like rich soil, but the Home Rule party was only rocky soil and nothing could be planted among the rocks. He told of his connection with the Home Rule party in 1900, and he said that all present knew that he was a hard worker then for that party. In his experience with Home Rulers he had found that "anti-haole" was the foundation of all Home Rule doctrine. This statement was greeted with applause. Men like the old time chiefs seemed to be what the Home Rulers proposed to put in office, but they were not the men picked out. All knew that the beloved flag of Hawaii was gone forever and before their eyes there was now a new flag to be followed. He likened county government to a hui or corporation of which the men elected in office in November would be the officers, and the people stockholders. They should support the best men for the officers of the county government hui. He urged the voters to elect the right men, and not vote for men simply because they happened to be friends. "If you vote for all the Republican nominees," he said, "you will find you have elected men fit for the offices."

CANDIDATE MURRAY TALKS.

Harry E. Murray, although making his initial political speech, talked like a veteran in politics. "This is my first political speech," he announced. "I stand before you as a nominee of the Republican party. I was not forced to be a Republican, but I am one because I know it is the best party for the Hawaiians and because I know it is the only party that can do anything for the Hawaiians. I am a Hawaiian, and I am proud of it. I am as good and true a Hawaiian as any of you. Now here's some facts. I hear it said that the government does not employ Hawaiians. In the Road Department there are seven white men to 250 Hawaiians and a number of Portuguese. It's the same way throughout all the departments. I have been raised among the Hawaiians. Ask all my Hawaiian schoolmates who and what I am, and they will tell you I'm a good Hawaiian. I have not always been in a clerical position. I have been a laboring man and worked for five years at my trade. I have found the Republican party to be the friend of the laborer."

"How many Hawaiians can the Home Rulers employ if they should win the election. About 500 and that's not all of you, is it? If the Republican party wins 500 will get good work and the business community will employ all the rest. Peck & Co., Hackfeld & Co., Davies & Co., and the Oceanic company all employ Hawaiians. They are the ones—Republicans—who help you." (Applause.)

NOMINEE RAWLINS TALKS.

Wm. T. Rawlins, candidate for district attorney said: "I was born under

GEN. SANGER A VISITOR

Noted Army Man Is Passenger on Maru.

General Jos. P. Sanger, the man who has been in charge of the census work in the Philippines, and who supervised the census in Cuba and Porto Rico, is a through passenger on the Nippon Maru. General Sanger has been on duty in the Philippines since March, 1901, in connection with the inspector-general's department and last October started taking the census of the islands.

General Sanger is an old Civil war veteran, although still quite a young man. He was born in Michigan and appointed a second lieutenant from that State in the Michigan volunteers. He served during the Civil war and was engaged in the occupation of Alexandria and the battle of Bull Run. Later he was appointed an artillery lieutenant, and during the last few years of the war he was acting inspector general for the department of the South. He was brevetted twice for gallant and meritorious services, once as captain and again as major.

He served as adjutant in the artillery school from 1868 to 1870, was later recorder of a board to revise the artillery tactics and then professor of military science at Bowdoin College. In 1872 he was appointed a member of the military commission which visited Japan, China, Germany, India and other foreign countries and spent three years in the tour. Later he was appointed major and inspector general, and was military secretary to General Schofield in 1888. At the opening of the Spanish war General Sanger was appointed brigadier general of volunteers and commanded the Second Brigade, First Division, First Corps and the District of Mantana, Cuba, until May, 1899. He was honorably discharged from the volunteer service and made director of the Cuban and Porto Rican census, which position he held until March, 1901. Sanger then went to the Philippines as the chief aid of General Davis, whom he succeeded as inspector general. In October last he was designated to take a census of the Philippines and this work having been practically completed, General Sanger is now returning home.

that flag which you always loved and do love so well, and for which my heart, as yours, yet yearns. (Applause.) I come before you as a candidate. In county government we have what is dear to the heart of every American—government of, by and for the people. I have been on the mainland and kept my eyes open and I found out and say to you that the Republican party stands by the people. Send the Republican candidates to office and I assure you they will be guided by Kamehameha's proverb that the land shall be governed in righteousness. For this office of district attorney there are two candidates, both with white skins, but who would you go to in your troubles? To the man who knows you, as I have known you all my life. I was born in this same Fifth district and lived here for eighteen years. You know my father and know how he stood by the Hawaiians and I ask you to support me now. (Applause.)

"I have no home across the seas to go to if you turn me down. My home is here, and I will always stay here with you." (Applause.)

FRANK PAHIA SPEAKS.

Frank Pahia spoke in Hawaiian and aroused the audience to enthusiastic applause. He said that the true principles of Home Ruleism rested in the Republican party, and therefore it should appeal to Hawaiian voters as the party of the people.

ROOSEVELT RENTON.

Geo. F. Renton, the "Roosevelt of the Fifth," announced his first political speech. He said his way was in doing and not talking. He had been in the Islands for forty years and if he lived forty years more he would still be here and a Republican. His interests and work were here, and so was everything that made life dear to him. "If I am not a Hawaiian," said he, "I would like to know who is one." He said he stood squarely on the county platform of the Republican party. The Republican party in the last legislature gave us county government, and it gave the people everything connected with local self-government. Mr. Renton thought the people should give the Republican party nominees the opportunity to put the machinery into motion. Upon the Hawaiians rested the responsibility of electing honest men, capable of administering county affairs, and these men were in the Republican party. Mr. Renton's speech was frequently punctuated by applause.

Senator McCandless and others spoke, speakers from other meetings appearing late in the evening.

GEAR MAKES A DEMAND

Insists on Letters Being Produced in Court.

Bales, Carlton and Watson, the three soldiers allowed to leave the Territory while under indictment for burglary, had their case again called by Judge Gear yesterday. Attorney-General Andrews had filed an additional letter of the correspondence relative to the failure of the United States military authorities to return the men for trial. This was his own letter to Adjutant-General Corbin dated June 6 last. Judge Gear refused to pass upon the nolle prosequi entered by the Attorney-General until all of the correspondence produced in a conference with the Governor on the matter was filed. He continued the case until this morning, saying if the missing letters were not produced the court would make a statement of the matter for itself.

TRIAL DRAGS SLOWLY.

Maggie Place yesterday morning resumed the witness stand from Friday afternoon in the trial of Mrs. Josephine Chilton for harboring a stolen child, to wit: Maggie Place. She was on the stand most of the day, being succeeded by her father, W. H. Place. Her evidence went to show that the defendant aided in concealing her in the Chilton home and gave her clothing, food and comfort generally, while the police were searching for her. Maggie laughed at one incident while relating it. After Mrs. Chilton and her son Harry, who is serving sentence for abducting the girl, had called her out of the cellar and hid her in a closet one day, Harry went away saying he was going to sue High Sheriff Brown for damages because he had grabbed and shaken him. This was a funny recollection for Maggie.

At the close of the day's proceedings in the courtroom, the court, counsel and jury drove to the Chilton home in the police patrol wagon to view the premises.

EJECTMENT TRIAL CLOSING.

The trial of the ejectment suit of Frank Godfrey et al. vs. Helen Rowland et al., for valuable property at Beretania and Alapai streets, was subject to hold-ups yesterday without which it would probably have gone to the jury. All forenoon the court waited for J. H. Love, one of the jurymen trying the case, but he did not appear. When the court opened again at 1:30 p. m., Judge De Bolt said the juror had squared himself with the court by an explanation. The loss of time was unfortunate, but could not be helped. It appears that Mr. Love thought the jurors were excused until Tuesday the same as last week, when Judge De Bolt was presiding at chambers in his turn.

The wait for a juror was followed by a wait of less duration for a witness. Manuel de Mello, a lad of sixteen, had to be sent for by counsel for defendants and fifteen or twenty minutes elapsed before he was fetched. Then, after as much longer time in a dispute over its admission, the boy's evidence was rejected as not proper surrebuttal.

Mr. McClanahan then began his closing address to the jury but had not concluded at 4 o'clock. A night session was discussed only to be decided as inexpedient.

SPRECKELS CASE SENSATION.

Claus Spreckels is attacking the legality of his daughter's marriage to Thomas Watson, as part of his line of defense in the ejectment suit for property in Honolulu and \$100,000 damages brought against him by Emma Claudina Spreckels Watson. Kinney & McClanahan and Hatch & Ballou, attorneys for defendant, give notice to Robertson & Wilder, attorneys for plaintiff, "that defendant purposes to prove by depositions the several facts hereinafter stated and plaintiff is hereby required, within 48 hours, to admit the said facts, saying all just exceptions to the admissibility of such facts as evidence in this cause:

"1. That the Thomas Watson mentioned in the warrants of attorney on file herein and in the affidavit of A. S. Humphreys on file herein married a woman whose given or Christian name was Catherine, known after the said

(Continued on page 8.)

NAMES ARE COMING IN

Maui Home Rulers Put on Some Style.

Registrar C. R. Buckland received a large batch of county nominations yesterday. The Home Rulers of the County of Maui were the first to file an entire ticket at once. This they did in the following form for each nominee, typewritten in both English and Hawaiian:

"We, the undersigned citizens of the United States of America and of the Territory of Hawaii, residing in the Third Representative District of said Territory, and who are duly qualified electors in the said Third Representative District, do hereby nominate you, a man in whom we have abiding confidence, to be the Supervisor for the County of Maui, to be voted for by the duly qualified electors of the Third Representative District aforesaid at the coming County Election to be held on the 3rd day of November, 1903, as provided by law, and we respectfully request you to run as such candidate."

The Home Rule ticket for Maui thus nominated is as follows:

C. L. Kookoo, J. K. Hihio, W. H. Cornwell, Jr., G. P. Kaulimakaole and T. B. Lyons, supervisors; William White, sheriff and coroner; John Richardson, attorney; D. H. Kahalelo, clerk and recorder; Patrick Cockett, treasurer; L. R. Crook, auditor; D. K. Kahalelo, tax assessor and collector; J. K. Kahokele, surveyor.

Republican nominations for Maui were duly filed as follows, leaving seven nominees to come:

Noa W. Aluli, attorney; W. A. McKay, auditor; F. Whitrock, treasurer; Hugh Howell, surveyor; W. F. Pogue, supervisor.

Nominations for other counties came in as follows:

East Hawaii—Norman K. Lyman, clerk; Rufus A. Lyman, auditor; Thos. E. Cook, surveyor; Joseph Vierra and W. G. Walker, supervisors (Republican). T. J. Ryan, auditor (Home Rule).

West Hawaii—D. W. Pae Nahen, supervisor (Home Rule).

Kauai—W. H. Rice, Francis Gay and George E. Fairchild, supervisors; C. A. Rice, assessor; Edward Palmer, clerk; John A. Palmer, treasurer; J. H. Coney, sheriff; J. K. Farley, auditor.

The nomination of Mr. Fairchild for supervisor of Kauai was referred to the Attorney-General, as the candidate's qualification as an elector is pending in the Supreme Court on the Board of Registration's appeal from Judge Hardy's decision commanding it to convene for the purpose of registering Mr. Fairchild.

David Kalanokalani, the Home Rule leader, was an early caller at the Registrar's office yesterday. Part of his errand was to see if the Maui nominations of the party were in due form, and the rest to suggest names of Home Rulers for vacancies in the party's representation on boards of inspectors.

NO FAULT FOUND WITH GRAND JURY

Editor Advertiser: The matter having been called to my attention by members of the grand jury, I wish to state through your columns that, in nolle prosequi the case of the Kahana fishermen, I had no intention of criticizing the grand jury for their action therein. I believe they acted on the evidence as they found it and in perfect good faith in finding said indictment.

The responsibility for nolle prosequi the same rests entirely with me.

Yours truly,

LORRIN ANDREWS,

Attorney General.

Honolulu, September 25, 1903.

As previously reported, the Attorney General stated in court that facts had come to his knowledge, which, had he known them sooner, would have caused him to intervene and stop the prosecution before the grand jury. Complaining members of that body must have misread the published reports to have discovered any reflection upon themselves in the remarks attributed to the Attorney General.

CAMPAIGN TO START

Republicans Will Hold Three Meetings.

The Republican County and Executive Committee and candidates recently nominated on the ticket held a meeting last night at headquarters. One of the most important of its joint acts was the decision to commence the campaign on Monday evening when meetings will be held at Waikiki, Kakaako and one in the Fifth district. Another result of the meeting was the appointment of a committee to select an auxiliary committee of seven members to aid the county committees, although those present who are veterans in local politics did not believe in such a committee. The meeting was well attended, and was presided over by Chairman Wm. Henry.

J. A. Gilman said that every man should take his coat off and work hard with the candidates. There was no need of a barrel of money to go into the election, but it was the duty of every individual to give his time and efforts gratis, and he felt with this assistance, the party would win out in the end.

Jack Lucas said he intended to get out and do his own work and if he couldn't win he would "kick the bucket."

Frank Pahl said the coming election was to be as difficult in some respects as former ones, owing to the habit of many Hawaiians to say yes today and no tomorrow. Speakers should be sent out from headquarters to visit all Hawaiians in outside districts and explain the situation to them.

Mark Robinson thought the business community would back the campaign liberally. As soon as the fund was ready, the committees should all put their shoulders to the wheel and work.

E. C. Peters thought it would be wise to have members of the executive committee work with the county committees as many of the members of the latter were without experience in politics. With relation to finances, he said the rule in portions of the United States was to have the candidates put forward sums of money for use in the campaign. The candidates expect to have help from the business men, but the business men also ask, "What are the candidates doing themselves?" There were fourteen candidates and if each put up \$100 there would be \$1400 to start with.

J. A. Gilman did not agree with the preceding speaker, arguing that all the candidates would not be able financially to meet this obligation.

W. W. Harris gave a suggestion as to the collection of campaign funds. The suggestion had been made to him by a business man that the business houses should be rated, for the larger business houses would give more liberally and cheerfully, if the smaller houses were pro-rated. The latter were almost as vitally interested as the larger ones.

J. W. Pratt was opposed to having an auxiliary committee on the ground that it would be a slap in the face of the main committee.

A motion was finally put through appointing Mark Robinson, J. W. Pratt, W. P. Fleming and Wm. Henry, a special committee to appoint an auxiliary committee of seven to act in conjunction with the executive committee. The auxiliary committee will be announced in a day or two.

A meeting of the executive and county committees was held after the adjournment of the general meeting, at which ways and means were discussed as to the methods of conducting the campaign all over the island. It was generally conceded that pre-emptory workers should be sent out immediately to feel the pulse of the various precincts, and ascertain as soon as possible the Republican and opposition strength. Geo. Benton advocated getting the machinery of the election oiled and started and the sooner the better.

A. L. C. Atkinson talked practical politics. The keynote was organization—knowing just the men who could be relied upon in each precinct to get out among the voters and bring in reliable reports. He did not believe in auxiliary committees. The fewer the men in these committees the better. Big committees were unwieldy.

Chairman Henry suggested that men in the different precincts present him with the lists of the men in the precincts who could be relied upon to work to obtain as nearly exact information as possible. He suggested these be in on Monday.

A motion was presented to have the secretary of the executive committee notify the chairmen of the precinct committees to send in three names each of good workers, the chairman to appoint others to proceed with the gathering of data.

Clarence Crabbe advised the committee to tackle the election problem at once. The funds would come in later. The campaign was not going to be a soft snap. There were fourteen candidates and they should be sent out into the field at once. There were to be tours of the island. He felt sure of the election of almost every man on the Republican ticket, but it would only be accomplished by hard work. There were weak places to be bolstered up. The Young Men's Republican club could be counted upon to assist.

J. A. Gilman, Sam Johnson, Major Zeigler and others spoke against the motion, and it was withdrawn, and a substitute was offered giving the chairman full power to appoint when and how many persons he wanted to work in the precincts, and this carried.

R. N. Boyd was appointed a committee of one to arrange for public meetings next week, when the campaign of oratory and persuasion will heartily opened.

Senator Crabbe created enthusiasm by making a rousing speech, calling

CONGRESS WILL SOON ASSEMBLE

Important Matters Concerning Hawaii Will Be Acted Upon by the National Legislators.

(MAIL SPECIAL TO THE ADVERTISER.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 14.—The extra session of Congress, which President Roosevelt has just stated anew he intends to call November 9, is now only six weeks distant. The national capitol is already putting itself in readiness for that event. The President will himself be back in the White House from his long vacation about the time this reaches Honolulu and his office in the little white walled building under the shadow of the state, war, and navy building will again become the Mecca of thousands of politicians and office seekers. The trend of travel will again set in towards the city by the Potomac. The various departments will accordingly soon be tackling new questions affecting administration. Consultations about prospective legislation, which have been carried on only spasmodically at Oyster Bay, will be taken up anew and more earnestly. There is an outlook all in all for the greatest activity Washington has known in the last four years.

Of course, there are two matters which may come before the extra session of concern to Hawaii. One is the Cuban treaty, which, as has been stated in previous letters, will apparently become the law of the land by the passage of the resolution to be offered in the Senate and House. There has been nothing new regarding that treaty of late. Some resistance is anticipated and prolonged debate, but such things from one can judge, will not affect the result. The other is the Isthmian canal question. However, it is not at all certain the extra session will consider that. Official Washington now believes the canal treaty with Colombia is dead and that the Congress at Bogota will adjourn without ratifying it. That may prove not to be the fact before two weeks have passed, but all indications now point to the defeat of the treaty. It is well understood here that the mercenary motives of the Colombian Congress are chiefly the cause of delay in ratification. The expectation was that the United States could be prevailed upon to pay a higher price for the concession and the Colombian Congress has gotten itself in such a tangle from that mistaken notion that it probably will not be able to set itself straight and accept the big price already offered.

C. R. BISHOP'S GIFT TO THE QUEEN'S HOSPITAL

Charles R. Bishop has made a gift of \$35,000 to the Queen's Hospital and the substantial donation is to be used in the extensive improvements planned for the hospital. The gift was made by Mr. Bishop some time ago, but was only paid over to the trustees of the Hospital in July last, at the time that Oahu College was enriched by a gift of \$50,000 from the same source.

The trustees have decided to add a new wing to the hospital, with the money so generously placed at their disposal. The contemplated improvements will cost about \$45,000 and Mr. Bishop's gift will be used to pay nearly all of this expense. The remaining money is to come from the funds of the institution.

The new wing will be built on the Ewa side of the hospital building, the present wing being torn down to make way for the improvement. The new wing will be between sixty and seventy feet long and about forty feet wide. It is to be three stories in height and will be built of brick and concrete. There are to be thirty-six private rooms in the new building and an operating room at the top. There will be no wards in the wing.

TARS ARE LEARNING TO HIT WITH RAPID FIRE GUNS

Mimic warfare is being carried on daily at the Naval Station by the sailors of the United States Tug Iroquois. The two rapid-fire guns of the saluting battery which point seaward from the town on the Waikiki side of the Commandant's office building, are being used in this little behind-the-scenes war and the supposed hostile war vessel on which the guns are being trained is only an 8x8 inch end of a cracker box, suspended in air by cords attached to pulleys.

This opera-bouffe war of the Iroquois sailors is being waged with one definite purpose. The Navy wants every man who treads a warship's deck to be able to handle its modern guns, large and small, and better and faster than the jackies under any other flag.

The effort to cultivate accuracy in sighting these guns at such movable objects as war vessels, has developed a novel method for doing this work on terra firma. First of all the guns were swung around until their muzzles pointed toward Punchbowl. Then two tall posts were erected, one at each outer side of the guns. Cords received through pulleys attached to the top of the posts hold an 8x8 inch board suspended before the muzzle of one of the guns. On the right hand side are two crude windlass drums of wood, about which are wound two ropes leading from the wooden target. One drum operates a cord which lifts the target up and down. The other causes the target to move from side to side. The gun is loaded with a sub-caliber shot, discharging a leaden pellet. A jackie puts his shoulder behind the shoulder-piece of the gun and squints his eye along the barrel. Two sailors operating the drums, begin moving the target upwards and downwards and sideways, the idea being to imitate the motions of a vessel at sea. The man behind-the-gun makes a bold effort to follow the target's elusive movements with the evenly balanced and pivoted gun and when he thinks he has a bead on the target, he fires.

It is in this manner that Uncle Sam labors to make his sailors the best fighters on the high seas.

Called to Japan University.

upon the candidates to begin at once with their campaign. It was then decided to hold a meeting on Monday evening in "Sam Johnson's district" in Kakaako, and another in Waikiki. A meeting will also be held in the Fifth district.

James Shaw knew where there were weak spots in the Home Rule ranks and these should be attacked and made weaker—"Bust 'em all up," he concluded.

SANTA ROSA, September 18.—Rev. A. MacKenzie and his wife and family left here yesterday morning for Japan, where Mr. MacKenzie goes to accept an important position in the Imperial University. He has been rector of Emmanuel Episcopal church in this city for some time and only after urgent requests resigned to go to Japan and take a professorship in the University.

JAPANESE STRIKE ON HONOLULU PLANTATION

Nearly Five Hundred Men on Profit Sharing Basis Quit Work When Demand for Big Guarantee Is Refused.

Five hundred Japanese, working for Honolulu Plantation on the profit-sharing basis, quit work yesterday morning when their demand for increased pay was refused by Manager Low. The men refused to go to work in their fields until their demands for a guarantee of \$20 monthly had been complied with, but the attempt to start a sympathetic strike among the day laborers failed.

The strike it was said by some was due to a failure to pay the men working on a profit-sharing basis for their cane, but this Manager Low says is not true. The strike is due to what Mr. Low says are unreasonable demands. In brief the Japanese demanded a guarantee of twenty dollars per month, upon their contracts. Under the present system the Japanese farmers are paid so much per month, about twelve dollars, as an advance upon what will become due them when the cane is harvested and sold to the plantation.

Instead of going to work in the fields yesterday morning, about five hundred Japanese gathered in front of the plantation office and voiced their demands for more money. They insisted upon an additional clause to the contract guaranteeing them an average of twenty dollars per month, the reason for the demand being the small returns they have received from the cane already harvested. Manager Low, through interpreters, informed the Japs that he could not agree to their requests. The Japs insisted and remained gathered around the office the entire morning, some of them leaving to attempt to influence the remaining Japanese to join the strike. Finally about noon they became threatening in their attitude, and in the afternoon Manager Low telephoned to the police in Honolulu for assistance. Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth dispatched Lieutenant Leslie with five men to the scene of trouble. They were mounted and armed with carbines. The ride down was made in about three-quarters of an hour and the Japs were at once quieted by the sight of the armed police.

Discussion continued between the laborers and plantation men for an hour or more, until finally the Japanese Vice-Consul, Yamanaka, arrived, together with Interpreter Katsamura of the Immigration office.

Katsamura addressed the assembled Japs at some length and he was followed by the Japanese Vice-Consul. The laborers aired their grievances against the management, and finally after an hour or more of talk, it was decided that a committee be selected from each camp to discuss with Manager Low and the Japanese Consul their grievances.

MANAGER LOW'S STATEMENT.

"The whole trouble is that the Japanese want the plantation to guarantee them more than can be paid," said Manager J. A. Low to an Advertiser reporter at the plantation last evening. "About 450 or 500 Japanese who are working on the profit-sharing basis refused to go to work this morning until their demands had been complied with. They also tried to induce the day laborers to join with them, but did not succeed."

"These Japanese have signed a contract at a certain figure and now they want a guarantee that they shall receive at least twenty dollars per month, which is four dollars higher than the regular wage schedule. The men are getting \$1.25 and \$1.35 a ton for their cane but want us to guarantee in addition that they shall receive twenty dollars per month, although they don't want the agreement to work both ways, and have the plantation get all in excess of that amount. The new agreements have been in force now for two or three months, and naturally the plantation can't make any guarantee of the kind asked by the Japanese."

JUDGE LITTLE MAY ORDER REGISTRATION

(WIRELESS TELEGRAM TO THE ADVERTISER.)

HILO, September 25.—A writ of mandamus will be sued out here asking Judge Gilbert F. Little to compel the Board of Registration to register citizens entitled to vote at the county election, but who are not now on the lists. This is in line with the action of the Kauai Republicans, Judge Hardy having granted the mandamus as requested. It is believed that Judge Little will follow the ruling of Judge Hardy and order the Board of Registration to sit.

ADVERTISER STORY FULLY VERIFIED

The following is from the San Jose Mercury of Sept. 13.

The proceedings brought by George A. Davis of Honolulu as guardian of the estates of Muriel Campbell and the trustees under the will of James Campbell, deceased, to set aside the decree of distribution made in the estate, was dismissed by Judge Hyland Friday, thus ending the litigation concerning that estate in this county. The defendants in the case were Abigail Campbell-Parker, mother of the minors, and the parties in interest were the trustees under the will of James Campbell, deceased. The trustees are Abbie Campbell-Parker, Joseph O. Carter and Cecil Brown of Honolulu.

JARED. SMITH TO INSPECT TOBACCO

Jared G. Smith, Special Agent in charge of the United States Agricultural Station, leaves tomorrow for a visit to the Hamakua district to inspect the tobacco growing experiment now under way there.

The experiment in the Hamakua district has now been under way for nearly a month. Mr. Frank Center being in charge of the work. So far, the reports from the Mr. Center have been very encouraging, and the experiment in tobacco growing promises to be a success.

Mr. Smith returned last week from a visit to Kaula, where he inspected the four plantations about Lihue. This was Mr. Smith's first visit to Kaula and he was much impressed with the beauties of the Garden Isle. While on Hawaii Mr. Smith will also attend a meeting of the Hilo Agricultural Society and will make an address.

JUDGMENT IS SETTLED

In Mililani Street Widening Case.

Satisfaction of decision and judgment in the matter of the extension of Mililani street, with relation to the appeal of the trustees of the B. P. Bishop Estate, was filed by Attorney General Andrews yesterday. The judgment of the commissioners assessed a total in three cases of \$3993 against the Bishop Estate for betterments. The consideration of compromise consists of one dollar and an exchange of land which the Government acknowledges from the Bishop Estate trustees.

INJUSTICE PREVENTED.

No sooner were seven Koolau fishermen arraigned under indictment for malicious injury yesterday morning than Attorney General Andrews asked that a nolle prosequi be entered for all of them. He stated that he would have advised the grand jury against bringing in a true bill had he known the facts sooner and been aware that an indictment was being considered. According to his information the prosecution arose out of a tangling together of the fishing nets of defendants and those of the prosecuting witnesses while the nets were being hauled ashore.

Judge Gear, in granting the request, remarked that a mistake had evidently been made by the Attorney General's department in allowing the indictment.

John Ah Sing, David Ah Sing, Moke Kananana, Kaihi, Kaulanihi, David Pake and Kaulahe were the defendants thus sent away rejoicing. The prosecuting witnesses were Thomas W. and James Watson.

MAGGIE PLACE TESTIFIES.

The Chilton trial was resumed before Judge Gear and, at 4 p. m., continued until Monday morning. Maggie Place, the child alleged to have been harbored by defendant after having been stolen by her son Harry, was giving evidence when the court adjourned. There was nothing new elicited beyond what was published at the trials of former cases about the same subject. Objections and exceptions fell upon the record all day almost as thickly as questions and answers.

QUESTION OF HEIRSHIP.

The Godfrey-Rowland ejectment trial occupied Judge De Bolt throughout the day. Dr. Wood gave expert evidence upon a material point. Rev. Mr. Fitz, custodian of the register of births and marriages of St. Andrew's Cathedral, was called but the record he offered of the baptism of Thomas Metcalf, one of the plaintiffs, was refused by the court. The evidence of F. J. Testa, who stood as godfather for four Metcalf children in 1881, was also ruled out because witness admitted that he could not fix the date and had refreshed his memory from the register. This testimony was offered to rebut that of women who testified of the death of a child, a year or two before the alleged baptism of the young man in court, who, had he lived, would have been the heir that this young man claimed to be. Mr. Testa, confessed, to the amusement of bench, bar and jury, that he had been remiss in looking after his godchildren, "like too many churchmen."

COMMISSIONS.

Defendants in the suit of S. M. Damon, H. E. Wally and S. E. Damon, copartners under the name and style of Bishop & Co., vs. H. W. Schmidt, E. H. Paris and W. R. Castle, Jr., move for a commission to take the testimony of defendant Castle in Boston, Mass.

In the assumpsit suit of Scott & Magner vs. W. C. Achi & Co., Judge De Bolt has issued a commission to A. A. Sanderson of San Francisco for taking the testimony of Joseph Magner.

MOTIONS.

Lucy Peabody by her attorneys, Frank Andrade and J. J. Dunne, moves to amend the complaint in her action to quiet title against Emily P. Judd, Julia Swanzy, F. M. Swanzy and Helen Farley.

Defendant's motion for a new trial of the ejectment case of Kaploiani Estate, Ltd., vs. L. A. Thurston was continued by Judge Robinson until Saturday, October 3.

HEIRS MAKE ELECTION.

In the matter of the estate of August Kraft, deceased, the legatees by their attorney in fact, Hawaiian Trust Co., Ltd., elect to take the real property, which the will directs to be sold in lieu of the proceeds of a sale thereof. Their names are Fritz Pardon, Ernest Pardon, Herman Kraft, Ferdinand Kraft, Ottilie Heerle and Emily Schultzeis.

EXCEPTIONS ALLOWED.

Judge Robinson has allowed defendant's bill of exceptions, in the case of F. H. Redward vs. J. O. Lutted, to judgment for plaintiff in the total sum of \$332.73 rendered on November 26, 1902.

NOTHING LIKE EXPERIENCE.—"One truth learned by actual experience does more good than ten experiences one hears about." Tell a man that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy will cure cholera morbus and he will most likely forget it before the end of the day. Let him have a severe attack of that disease, feel that he is about to die, use this remedy, and learn from his own experience how quickly it gives relief, and he will remember it all his life. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists. Tension, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

REFLECTIONS ON LABOR.

Americans have few holidays, and the commemoration on one day in the year of the mightiest power on earth is appropriate and commendable. Thoughtful men, however, constantly seek for some definition or adequate description of labor, and very few who take part in the annual celebration have a true and definite comprehension of its meaning.

Labor is a force that produces, that consumes, that capitalizes. For nourishment and accumulation it works up the original contributions of creative power for the use of man in all his parts, body, mind and soul. At the bottom, the distinction between capital and labor is a conventional fallacy, a purely assumed basis for argument or for antagonism. The primitive capital of the world represented the labor of the Almighty and consisted of its various substances and surroundings, solid, fluid and gaseous. Capital, as it exists today, is the product of these free gifts, as transformed by labor and stored essentially in the same way that the squirrel stores its winter food.

And, within itself, labor is almost infinite in its varieties. In no case is it purely muscular or purely intellectual, and the relative proportions of each sort of energy are as numerous and as different as pursuits and employments. The humblest peasant, the hardest toiler in the fields or in the marts of trade, commerce or manufacture, cannot be merely automatic, but must exert some degree of intelligence. The greatest ruler or statesman, even the abstracted philosopher, by whom the roar of superficial life is unheard, must employ his physical organs or he could not exist. The function of digestion is common to all men and hearing, smell, sight, taste and touch were as essential to Shakespeare or Dante as they are to the stevedore on the wharves of Honolulu.

Not only is the assumption of a radical or fundamental difference between labor and capital a fallacy, but the inordinate and exclusive pretensions of structurally different phases of labor are equally illogical and far more absurd. An aristocracy of muscle would be worse than an aristocracy of birth or money. Labor rises in dignity, precisely as it exerts the brain and widens its horizon. Among the false sayings of Poor Richard, the most obvious was when, referring to a property qualification of five hundred dollars annexed to the exercise of the elective franchise, he propounded the conundrum, when a man deposited his ballot on account of his ownership of a jackass worth five hundred dollars, whether the man or the jackass voted. The plain answer was that the man with the jackass voted because he had acquired it through an intelligent industry that a man without a jackass or its equivalent did not possess.

There is not, and under American institutions there cannot be, an oligarchy either of muscular or intellectual labor. All labor produces, whether its fruits are material and visible or, except to the discerning mind, invisible. The President of the United States, the Professors in Colleges and Universities, members of the learned or segregated classes wage-earners, are alike laborers, and exactly equal before the law, although, according to the quality and products of their work, differentiated socially and in power and influence.

Lawful combinations of every character that do not infringe the rights of individuals or of the public, which are essential to the maintenance of the social bond and of political organization, are the prerogatives of labor in all its forms, of which capital is one. But of late years, self-asserted discriminations in favor of particular and usually inferior kinds of labor, as in the San Francisco strikes of 1901, have disturbed the peace and orderly progression of civilized nations, and, in the United States, the people at large, more than nineteen-twentieths of the entire population, have been compelled to seek for and are rapidly finding an effective remedy. There was no excuse or even palliation for vicious, oppressive and violent monopolies, whether of brawn or of money, in a country which can almost supply the food deficiencies of the world, and where the most inferior laborer can have a comfortable home, plenty to eat and drink and free education for his children, and can sport valuable jewelry and smoke good cigars.

The efforts to reduce the hours of labor, which have met with considerable success, and which, in principle at least are in the line of developing citizenship, nevertheless present many practical difficulties, which are hard to adjust, and which will not be settled on boycotting or other coercive lines. No thoroughbred American will dispute the proposition that eight hours in each secular day, with a reasonable intermission, is long enough for any man to work. But there are few men who actually labor eight hours per day. Apart from "soldiering" or "sparring for time," which is too common for the good of industry and individual character, there is scarcely a known occupation without frequent breaks, that mean rest and change, and this is especially true since the ruder strains on human endurance have been virtually obliterated by machinery. In this age, it is not easy to conceive of even one hour's unintermittent labor being performed anywhere. In this respect, the differences between occupations are so great, that it sometimes appears impracticable to find an equitable rule, just both to employers and employed.

But the twentieth century has commenced with a general impulse on moral lines, and the problems which affect industry, accumulation, and above all character, are being probed to the centre by trained, educated and impartial minds. For the incongruities and clashes in this throbbing and aspiring age, remedies can be found through American brotherhood, entrenched by the Constitution and the laws. But, now and ever in enlightened nations, preeminently in the United States and in Great Britain, charlatanism, ignorance and violence must fail. There are many labor unions in this country, which deserve and receive general respect. Clap-trap demands, however, chiefly inspired by foreigners, and held by walking delegates in the inelastic grasp of selfishness, will speedily be denied and their narrow-headed advocates ground into dust under the resistless tread of American civilization.

GLADYS WINS ROUND THE ISLAND RACE

The sloop Gladys, T. W. Hobron skipper and owner, arrived first at the spar buoy, the finish of the Around-Oahu race, passing that point at forty-one minutes and thirty-three seconds past seven, having made sixty-two knots in twelve hours. The La Paloma was signalled off Diamond Head at 8:45. The Helene was forced to put back into Waialua with a split jib yesterday morning. Captain Fred Whitney brought the sail up to town for repairs and will bring up his yacht later.

The race was one of 192 miles, sailed from Pearl Harbor to Waialua, and thence, after a day's stop at Haleiwa, around on the windward side to the spar buoy off Honolulu. The yachts and crews competing were as follows: La Paloma, Commodore C. W. Macfarlane, 22 tons, with Delegate Kuhio, Cushman Carter, Regatta Committee-man Frank Halstead, one regular help and Captain Lewis and another island skipper. Helene, Captain Fred Whitney, 14 tons, Frank Hatch, Mark Robinson, Jr., George Jorgensen, Regatta Committee-man George Turner, and the regular yacht attendant. Gladys, Captain T. W. Hobron, 8 tons, with Oscar White and Regatta Committee-man Allan Dunn aboard, joined later at Waialua by George Renton.

Arrangements were made for a start off Pearl Harbor on Friday in the early evening, all yachts to be abreast in the

wind and start at the word. None of the yachtsmen knowing Waialua harbor or having visited it before, it was agreed that the yachts should stand up until a Washington light placed in the hotel grounds, was abeam at a distance not greater than two miles. Time was then to be taken and for that purpose a member of the regatta committee accompanied each boat. The professional island skippers on the La Paloma were thoroughly acquainted with Waialua harbor but none of the amateur crews or owners were.

An even start was made at 6:54:40 off Pearl Harbor. At the word the crews started to set spinnakers succeeding in the following order: Helene, La Paloma, Gladys. All three then stood away for the sunset, the La Paloma before the wind soon getting a lead. The Helene and Gladys kept well together, the Helene getting the better of it as long as spinnakers were set. At 10 the La Paloma was ahead and the Helene abreast of and to leeward of the Gladys. Then succeeded a series of baffling calms to Kaena Point, in which the Gladys got the better of the intermittent winds. All three boats made Kaena Point hard on midnight.

The Gladys, steering laid out compass courses, picked up the lights of Waialua.

(Continued on page 4.)

THE FEE CUT DOWN

But Sale of Schmidt's Property Confirmed By the Court.

The dispute over the foreclosure sale of the Beretania street property of H. W. Schmidt was decided yesterday after two hearings by Judge De Bolt. Smith & Lewis appeared for the Lunalilo Estate trustees, mortgagees; Robertson & Wilder for the respondent, and C. F. Peterson, commissioner of sale, on his own behalf.

Mr. Robertson read the exceptions to the commissioner's report, as published in Friday's Advertiser. Mr. Smith objected to the fees of the commissioner and the auctioneer as being too high. Mr. Peterson called several witnesses and produced an affidavit by W. M. Minton, real estate dealer, who said that he thought the property was worth \$40,000 but, at the date of sale and since, under the present conditions of depression, would not bring more than \$25,000 at an auction sale for cash, nor would it bring any higher price if offered again for cash within the next few weeks.

The court rendered an oral decision confirming the sale and fixing the commissioner's fee at \$625, over all expenses of sale, he to pay the auctioneer out of that amount. Mr. Peterson had asked for \$600 as his own fee and \$250 as the auctioneer's. The mortgagees were the purchasers at the sale.

Judge Robinson heard and adjudged the case of Mrs. Thomas Lack vs. S. K. Kane. W. A. Whiting appeared for plaintiff, while defendant made no appearance. Judgment was given for plaintiff, as prayed for in complaint, for \$355 and possession of the premises.

In D. mon et al. vs. Schmidt et al., Judge Robinson continued until Monday morning the motion for a commission to take the testimony of W. R. Castle, Jr., in Boston, Mass.

In the motion to amend the complaint in the action to quiet title of Lucy K. Peabody vs. Emily P. Judd et al., was also continued until Monday.

Judge Gear appointed John K. Prendergast executor of the will of Eleanor K. Prendergast, without bonds.

PUBLIC WORKS MEN ARE HOME RULERS

The Republican Executive Committee may begin shortly an investigation of Charlie Clark, who draws a good salary from the Public Works department, but is said to be a hard worker in the interests of James H. Boyd, a Home Rule nominee. Hard upon this information, comes also the announcement that C. B. Wilson, the Road Supervisor, will undergo a similar investigation, and a recommendation may be made to have both of them discharged from the positions they hold under the Republican administration.

Wilson is said to have openly avowed his determination to work for Boyd, the Home Ruler. Upon the authority of leading men in the Republican councils, the following conversation is said to have taken place a day or two ago: "Wilson, who are you going to work for, on the Supervisors' ticket?" was asked.

"Well, I'm going to work for Renton, and Jimmie Boyd. I want to give him a chance," was the alleged reply.

Republican workers are indignant over a situation where a supposed Republican has been given one of the most lucrative positions in the Public Works department, upon the recommendation of prominent Republican committeemen, and has declared himself in favor of a Home Ruler.

It was reported at the time Wilson was appointed Road Supervisor that he was required to hand in a signed but undated resignation, the date to be filled in whenever it needed a date.

Col. MacFarlane May Go to Cuba.

As will be seen in our advertising columns, Mr. G. W. Macfarlane, has disposed of his interests in the John Fowler & Co. Steam Plow Agency to The Honolulu Iron Works Co.

It is reported, that Col. Macfarlane, will denote himself in the future to Fowler & Co.'s interests in California and Cuba, where Steam Plows have lately been successfully introduced.

With a permanent guard of marines, and a squadron already coming our way, Hawaii will be more than ever disposed towards self congratulations over the assignment of Admiral Terry to command in Honolulu.

Mr. Bishop's gift to the Queen's Hospital is a worthy one and will be put to good use. All of Mr. Bishop's benefactions here have been marked by sound discretion as well as a charitable purpose.

Miss Ethel Barr, who accompanied Mrs. Brayner to Maui a couple of weeks ago, was seriously injured on Monday afternoon last near Waikapu by being thrown from one of Col. Cornwell's horses. Miss Barr was riding "Creper," an old and well known horse in the Cornwell stables, when the animal bolted on the road from Lahaina to Waikapu. The rider struck upon the back of her head, and was rendered unconscious, and she was severely bruised. She was brought to Honolulu on the Kinau yesterday and is under the care of physicians.

LACE-MAKING INSTRUCTION

Mrs. Brunson Will Begin Her Classes Next Wednesday.

Instruction in lace making, under a special appropriation made by the legislature, is about to be added to the branches of handicraft taught in public schools of Honolulu. Mrs. Cora T. Brunson will begin teaching classes in that art on Wednesday next.

A cottage has been fitted up in King street for the main school of lace-making. Besides teaching there a portion of every school day, Mrs. Brunson will give lessons at the Girls' Industrial school one hour in the morning and to special classes of the Normal School two hours in the afternoon.

There are between thirty and forty pupils ready to take lace-making lessons known to A. T. Atkinson, Superintendent of Public Instruction. It has not yet developed how many more girls may be placed under instruction by the Honolulu and Hoolah Lahu Society, whose directors, with Mrs. F. W. Macfarlane at their head, were instrumental in obtaining the appropriation.

The hope of the promoters and the educational authorities is that systematic instruction in lace-making will result in the creation of a profitable local industry, besides conferring great benefit upon the girls in giving them skill of handicraft along with a refined source of livelihood.

DONORS TO THE KAILANI HOME

Kailani Home wishes to thank the following persons for donations: Mrs. Henry Waterhouse for two bunches of bananas; Mrs. H. P. Green for box of apples; Mrs. May Wilcox for basket of fresh guavas and dozen assorted Jellies; Mrs. S. E. Bishop for Youth's Companion; Mrs. Yarnfield, Harper's Monthly; Miss Johnson, two ferns; Hopp & Co., nice rocking chair. Our twenty-six girls are doing faithful work both in school and out and we would be grateful for donations of books, papers, magazines, pictures, plants, or rockers for our parlor. Any thing to make our home pretty and homelike.

S. D. HEAPY, Manager.

BULLETIN BLUNDERS IN JUST ONE DAY

The Bulletin says that the salary of Delegate Kuhio's secretary is "\$100 per month, being all that is prescribed by the Organic Act for this position." The Organic Act does not specify anything in regard to the delegate's clerk. He is provided for under the general law which allows each Congressman \$100 per month for clerical hire.

The Bulletin is in error in its account of the around the island yacht race. The Gladys and not the La Paloma was the first of the yachts to arrive at Waialua.

The Hongkong Maru did not sail yesterday morning at eleven o'clock as stated by the Bulletin. She sailed shortly after her schedule time of twelve o'clock.

Miss Rose Davidson did not return from Hilo yesterday as stated by the Bulletin. She was only to Lahaina.

The Merchants and Planters had nothing to do with the selection of Morris Keohokale to accompany Delegate Kuhio as is erroneously intimated in the Bulletin. He was the choice of Kuhio alone.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS

The following is a schedule of examinations for civil service positions which will be held in this city on the dates indicated below.

For further information consult Mr. McCoy, or Mr. Kenake at the Postoffice, Prof. Alexander of the Geodetic Survey, or Mr. R. C. Stackable or Prof. A. B. Ingalls at the Custom House.

No application for any of these positions will be received later than Oct. 7th, 1903.

October 21-22, 1903. Interpreter, Roumanian and Slavic, in the immigration service at Baltimore, Md., at \$1200 per annum.

Chinese Inspector in the Department of Labor and Commerce at Pittsburg, Pa., at \$4.00 per diem; and Mechanical Draftsman in Ordnance Department at Large to fill six vacancies at Washington, D. C., three vacancies at Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., and one vacancy at the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N. J., at a salary of \$1500 per annum each.

HOW TO AVOID THE DANGERS OF A COLD.—Everyone must realize the dangers attending a severe cold, and that it is always prudent to remain indoors until the danger is passed. Many, however, do not feel able to lose the time and will be interested in knowing that a severe cold may be broken up and all danger avoided by the prompt use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It not only cures, but cures quickly and counteracts any tendency toward pneumonia. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

HOME RULERS HEARD FROM EMMA SQUARE

Home Rulism was spouted last night from the Emma Square bandstand in the old time Wilcoxian style. It was the beginning of the "old hat brigade" campaign, but the rain kept the expected crowd down to small proportions.

Kalaauokalani presided—it's always Kalaauokalani, or his gas-tank confrere who wields the gavel,—and he gave Jimmie Boyd, the Republican deserter; Iaukea, the "Spotted Skirt" candidate; Elder Fernandez, Cayless and Kumalae, another Republican deserter; an opportunity to air their woes and their complaints about the administration.

In the drizzling rain Jimmie Boyd told the audience that the Republicans had a cell provided for him in the prison, but they couldn't put him in it. Curtis Iaukea, who wants to be Assessor, said that the policy of the present administration was to tax the people as high as possible, and for the government to sue the poor people who owed taxes and let the rich ones go. He said

that when he became assessor, forgetting to say "if," he would lower the taxes.

Cayless said that the reins of government of the Island would be in Home Rule hands if the natives only used their votes for the Home Rule ticket. He stated they would be fools if they did not take what their votes would give them. Speaking of the various opposition candidates, he said something about Testa, evidently intending to use the word "pololei," (all right), but used "pololi" instead, which means hungry. Testa was in the audience, and he called back, "Yes, I am hungry—for a good government."

Elder Fernandez spoke of the Board of Health and the Board of Education, saying that Hawaiians were kept out of each. There were as brainy men amongst the Hawaiians, he alleged, as among the haoles, and the Hawaiians could do just as good service on these boards as the others.

TRUCE DECLARED IN STRIKE ON HONOLULU PLANTATION

A twelve days' truce was declared yesterday morning by the strikers on Honolulu Plantation. The mounted police returned from the scene of the trouble yesterday afternoon, at which time the noisy mob of Japs which had been surrounding the plantation office for a day and night had dispersed.

The conference between the committees from the several camps, Manager Low and the Japanese Vice-Consul started about seven o'clock Friday night and was continued until three o'clock yesterday morning. At that hour no agreement had been reached, Manager Low insisting that the planta-

tion had already done all that could be reasonably asked. Yesterday morning the conferences were started anew, and about noon an agreement was reached by which negotiations were postponed for twelve days by which time Consul General Saito is expected to return from Kaula.

The six mounted policemen left the plantation yesterday about three o'clock and arrived in the city an hour later. They reported that the Japanese strikers had appeared to be pacified and were starting to work in the fields with hoe and rake. The situation at Honolulu Plantation will hardly be changed until Consul Saito returns.

BISHOP LIBERT OFF TO MOLOKAI.

Bishop Libert of the Catholic mission departs in the Lehua tomorrow for Kalaupapa to pay his first pas-

toral visit since his consecration. The Bishop will remain at Kalaupapa and for Kalaupapa to pay his first pas-

MARINES RECOMMENDED FOR NAVAL STATION

When the Pacific naval squadron comes to Hawaiian waters for its war game maneuvers, as has been rumored, the Honolulu Naval Station may be equipped with a marine garrison.

Admiral Terry has made a recommendation to the Navy Department for a marine garrison, with a minimum strength of one hundred men. The recommendation was recently made, but as such matters are considered with extreme caution, a reply may be deferred for many months.

The proposition of the installation of a marine garrison at this station requires considerable study, as it means the selection of a site for the garrison, erection of quarters for the officers and men, equipment and storage buildings, and a good sized parade ground.

The establishment of such a garrison would elevate the station to the dignity which it has already attained in having for its commandant a Rear Admiral. Admiral Terry is in favor of having a marine guard established here as early as the Navy Department can see its way clear to arrive at a favorable conclusion in the premises.

"I have made the recommendation," said Admiral Terry to an Advertiser man. "I would like to see marines stationed here. Not only does such a garrison assist in making a naval station impressive, but it is becoming necessary here. We have a great deal of property, and much will accumulate, and it needs to be guarded, and marines, of course, are the police of the navy. "And then, too," he added, "it means business to the merchants here."

PROMOTION COMMITTEE WORK IS APPEARING

The Saturday Evening Post contains a short pictorial advertisement of Hawaii with this text:

Sunny Shores and Sunny Slopes

HAWAII

Unrivalled in Equable Climate
Unequaled in Variety of Scenic Resort
Unexcelled Tourists' Accommodations
Unsurpassed in Fertility of Soil
Before fixing your Winter or Summer Itinerary

HEAR OF HAWAII!

Full information from all railroads, or HAWAII PROMOTION COMMITTEE, representing the Territory of Hawaii Chamber of Commerce Merchants' Association, Honolulu, T. H.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Eng., Sept. 27.—Turkey is preparing a great army in Macedonia for the purpose of striking a quick blow at Bulgaria and Servia in an effort to dissolve the recent alliance between the two Balkan states.

SALONICA, Turkey, Sept. 27.—The mobilization of sixty-four batteries of Turkish troops has been ordered for operations against Servia and Bulgaria.

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Sept. 27.—Fifteen thousand members of the Macedonian society in Bulgaria today paraded the streets of the Bulgarian capital everywhere calling forth the greatest enthusiasm.

KOBE, Japan, Sept. 27.—The steamer Australian, one of the fine vessels running between Japanese ports, Manila, and Australia, is ashore at Imahura.

The steamship Australian is a fast passenger vessel. She carries a crew of Chinese. This is one of the fleet carrying the mails from Japan to Australia.

LONDON, Eng., Sept. 27.—A balloon today made the journey from Paris, France, to Hull, England, across the English channel in eighteen hours. The distance covered in the flight was over four hundred miles.

DAVIS SUES FOR A FEE

Gear Put Hall in a Spendthrift Trust.

George Davis has brought suit in the District Court against Willie Hall for \$155 alleged to be the balance due on a \$1,000 attorney's fee.

And thereby is disclosed a tale, or perhaps only a curious coincidence of how nicely things work together when Attorney Geo. A. Davis and Judge Geo. D. Gear happen to be in the same judicial district.

Willie Hall was a spendthrift. That is, Judge Gear declared him one and almost immediately Geo. Davis came around with a petition to have him released. If Gear and Davis hadn't been such intimate friends and former law partners, probably nothing would have been thought of a few coincidences which seemed to have providentially occurred so that the judge might make possible a \$1,000 fee for his former law partner.

Hall is a young native boy, who had been in court on a suit to set aside a deed given to C. Winam, as having been without consideration. The testimony at the trial led Judge Gear to say that the boy should have a spendthrift guardian appointed to protect his property, and the boy consented after the matter had been fully explained. Geo. R. Carter was appointed the guardian and the trust had existed but a few months, when through some influence George Davis got hold of Hall, and appeared in court with a petition to have the trust dissolved. Judge Humphreys heard the matter and denied the motion, saying that two months was not sufficient for the reformation of the boy. Davis next appealed from this decision, and within a few days withdrew the appeal, and brought in a new petition to have John F. Colburn appointed in place of Carter. This motion was also denied, and a few months having elapsed Davis presented another petition for the dissolution of the spendthrift trust. The petition was presented while Gear was away, and Judge Robinson offered to hear the matter. Davis objected and insisted on bringing the matter before Gear. Robinson consented and when Gear returned he granted the petition and Hall was released from the care of a spendthrift guardian by the same judge who had found it so necessary to give him a guardian a short time before.

George Davis of course profited by the coincidence and according to the suit filed in the District Court has been paid all but about \$155 of the \$1,000 fee which he was to get for his work.

EDGAR HALSTEAD'S MOVE TO MEXICO

Edgar Halstead, whose intended departure for Mexico has been already published, is going to take possession of the Santa Cruz ranch in the State of Chihuahua, which he has purchased. The estate contains between 27,000 and 28,000 acres and is situated on the line of the Mexican Central railway, only seventy or eighty miles from El Paso, Texas. The ranch is at an elevation of 3,000 feet, is well watered and possesses a bracing climate.

Mr. Halstead has spent the greater part of his life in the Hawaiian Islands and he and his family will be greatly missed from the community. From youth well into manhood he and his brother Frank assisted their late father, Robert Halstead, in conducting the old Waialua plantation.

PEARY'S EXPEDITION.

Explorer Peary, who is to go North on another hunt for the Pole, might have been successful the last previous time if he had been supplied with enough men and stores to establish a long chain of supply stations. This time he will go equipped. Hampered as he was three years ago, he yet ascended to the point highest North in the American Arctic, but his base was so far South—250 miles from the Pole—that before he could travel very far the short summer had nearly ended and he was compelled to hurry back to camp.

The plan now is to put the ship as far North as possible and then, before the long Arctic night is over, advance to Grant Land on the shores of the frozen ocean, establishing stations en route, and making a dash for the Pole on the morning of the first sunrise. Of Grant Land little is known; every mile from there beyond where Nares stopped in 1876, will be hitherto unexplored territory; but the distance to the goal is not great and three weeks of rapid sledging should enable the explorer to pluck out the heart of the Polar mystery.

There is, of course, no great utility about the Pole, save as its discovery would inform scientific men upon minor points which are yet in dispute, but to find it where so many have failed, is an honor which any American may profit. Commander Peary deserves to be the Columbus of the north, for no explorer has shown a more resolute will than he.

Dashaway—"I am afraid after all, old man, that I don't love that girl the way I ought." Cleverton—"What makes you think that?" Dashaway—"Well, I've been engaged to her six months now, and I haven't done a single thing I regret."—Town Topics.

REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE WANTS CLARK "FIRED"

Charlie Clark, the ex-boss of Kalihi camp, will lose his job if the Republican Territorial Committee has any influence with Superintendent of Public Works Henry E. Cooper. A meeting of the committee was held in headquarters yesterday morning at which it was decided to withdraw the endorsement through which Clark got his job. Clark is only a road luna under Charles B. Wilson, Road Supervisor for Honolulu, but the Republican Executive Committee is not after his scalp. They charge him with being a Home Ruler and Clark doesn't deny the insinuation by any means, but freely admits that he is working for J. H. Boyd for Supervisor.

Clark was fired from his position as superintendent of the Kalihi camp by Supt. Cooper for failure to account for rents collected by him. There was a shortage which Clark explained by saying that he had given the money to B. H. Wright as chief clerk, under J. H. Boyd. He didn't exhibit any receipts in proof of that assertion but for some reason no action was taken against him. A smaller shortage, he admitted, was due to an error and he made up the difference.

C. B. Wilson was appointed road supervisor for Honolulu after C. B.

Dwight had been removed by Cooper. One of his first official acts was the appointment of Chas. Clark as a luna. Then it is related that he was called upon the carpet by Supt. Cooper and asked to explain why he had appointed a man who had just been removed for irregularities in office. Wilson was asked to explain. He did. He pulled out of his pocket an endorsement of Charlie Clark, by the Republican Territorial Committee for the position as luna. Cooper, who appointed Wilson upon a similar endorsement, said no more.

The committee, at the meeting held yesterday morning, decided to notify Supt. Cooper that the endorsement of Clark had been withdrawn, which is the committee's polite way of demanding that Clark be asked to quit. The request would have gone to Wilson, to whom the original endorsement was made, but the committee has doubts about the acceptance of their suggestion by C. B. Wilson, who also has Home Rule tendencies.

It is probable that action will be taken upon Wilson's case at a later meeting. He is also said to have confessed to Republican leaders that he is supporting "Jimmie" Boyd. He also received his appointment upon the recommendation of the Territorial Executive Committee.

PACIFIC MILL CO. SUIT IN THE PORTLAND COURTS

Honolulu Firm Trying to Get \$163,000 for Alleged Breach of Contract by Inman, Poulsen & Co.—Counter Claim Is Presented.

The \$163,000 damage suit of the Pacific Mill Company, of Honolulu, against Inman, Poulsen & Co. for alleged breach of contract to ship Oregon pine lumber to the Hawaiian Islands, and to take certain stock in the mill company, was placed on trial before Judge Sears and a jury yesterday. The trial is expected to last about a week.

A summary of the plaintiff's contentions is that on August 3, 1901, Inman, Poulsen & Co. entered into a contract with the Pacific Mill Company to extend over a period of ten years to ship Oregon lumber to Honolulu. The Mill Company was to increase its capital stock from \$12,000 to \$50,000, and of the increase of \$38,000 was to dispose of \$23,000 stock in Honolulu. The remaining \$15,000 of stock was to be subscribed by Inman, Poulsen & Co. The Pacific Mill Company, it was stated, obtained a valuable franchise from a railroad company so that it could transport lumber from the wharf to its yard much cheaper than any opposition concern. The contract was originally made to H. R. Duniway in behalf of Inman, Poulsen & Co., and was afterwards approved in October, 1901, by another agent of Inman, Poulsen & Co. Counsel said the contract was broken without cause, and that Inman, Poulsen & Co. sent two cargoes of lumber to the Hawaiian Islands which they refused to dispose of to the Pacific Mill Company, but, instead, sold the shipment to the lumber companies of Honolulu. There is a large margin of profit in Oregon pine lumber in the Hawaiian Islands, from \$10 to \$15 per thousand feet.

Calculating the profit that would have been realized had the contract been carried out, Mr. Duniway thinks \$163,000 is about the proper verdict for his clients to receive at the hands of the jury.

Johann Poulsen, manager of Inman, Poulsen & Co., was the first witness called for the plaintiff and was questioned regarding a contract entered into by his firm to sell lumber in China, Japan, Australia and the Philippines for one year beginning October 1, 1900.

Later it was shown that H. R. Duniway stopped at Honolulu on his way to the Orient and that Mr. Poulsen was aware of the fact. Next it was shown that H. R. Duniway returned to Portland in July, 1901, and showed a letter to Mr. Poulsen which he received soon after he arrived here, from W. P. Barry, secretary of the Pacific Mill Company at Honolulu. This letter referred to the plan to increase the capital stock to \$50,000, the franchise the mill company had secured from the railroad company and the scheme to take Inman, Poulsen & Co. into the deal. Mr. Duniway, Mr. Poulsen admitted, was advised by him to write a favorable answer. Just before court adjourned for the day, Attorney Duniway introduced in evidence the contract between the Pacific Mill Company and Inman, Poulsen & Co.

The answer filed by Inman, Poulsen & Co. recites that in July, 1901, the Pacific Mill Company asked Inman, Poulsen & Co. to establish a lumber yard in Honolulu, representing that there was the finest kind of an opening and that the mill company could carry lumber from the ships to its yards \$1 to \$1.10 per thousand cheaper than any other lumber firm in Honolulu. The mill company proposed to increase its capital stock to \$50,000 from \$12,000 as paid-up stock and to secure subscriptions for at least half of the remainder of \$38,000 in Honolulu. Inman, Poulsen & Co. were to take the balance of the new stock.

The answer states that Inman, Poulsen & Co. sent their agents to Honolulu to enter into arrangements and so on, and the mill company agreed to sell \$23,000 worth of stock to responsible persons to be paid for in one, two, three and four months as called for. Upon compliance with those conditions Inman, Poulsen & Co. were to subscribe for \$15,000 worth of stock to be paid for in shipments of Oregon pine lumber. Every alternate cargo was to be paid cash for by the mill company, and the other cargoes applied on the stock subscriptions.

Inman, Poulsen & Co. allege further that upon investigation they ascertained that the Pacific Mill Company did not possess assets amounting to \$10,000 as claimed by it, or assets in excess of its indebtedness, and was insolvent. The allegation is also made that the mill company failed to obtain responsible subscribers for the \$23,000 worth of stock on or before September 1, 1901, and the subscriptions were not collected as agreed.

On December 16, 1901, Inman, Poulsen & Co., terminated the contract.

Inman, Poulsen & Co. have presented a counter claim for \$7,000, the expense of sending three agents to the islands, and loss on the lumber cargoes.

The Pacific Mill Company in its reply denies all these allegations.—Portland Oregonian.

TOO MANY MEETINGS

Central Union Pastor Talks to the Women.

A large number of the members of the Pacific and the Olive Branch, Rebekah lodges, I. O. O. F., attended the services at Central Union church last evening in a body, occupying pews in the central section of the auditorium. The occasion was the observance of the fifty-second anniversary of the founding of the Rebekah branch of the Odd Fellows order, and the sermon by the pastor dealt with the position women occupy in the world today, the title being "What Women Owe to Christianity."

During the course of his address, the pastor referred to the social duties of life, which seemed the special province of women to foster, and he made the statement that "women in the churches are running too much to meetings and missionary societies, and in the manifold duties caused by these, they forget the fact that people should become known to each other."

The pastor prefaced his address by expressing pleasure in welcoming so many sisters of the Rebekah lodges, so intimately connected with the I. O. O. F., which he designated as one of the noblest lodges in our midst. Taking up his subject, Mr. Kincaid said that woman today owes her position to that great force we call christianity, and how much emancipated womanhood has been able to do for the bringing in of better conditions in the world. Every student of history will admit that through christianity woman has been emancipated from degradation and oppression.

This was sufficient to prove the superiority of the religion of Jesus Christ over all other religions. Women were among His powers during his ministry and they were His first converts in Europe. Today women occupy a position equal in honor and freedom to man. In the higher education of women today, woman's opportunities were as pronounced in Wellesley, Smith and Vassar as in Harvard and Yale. In politics woman is today a vital force.

HEARING CASE AGAINST PHELPS

Commissioner Douthitt yesterday began taking testimony in the \$10,000 libel suit brought against the Erskine M. Phelps by Julius A. Schlammacher. The first mate of the vessel, W. Helbron, was on the stand nearly the entire afternoon for the plaintiff, but his testimony was more favorable to the defendant. He denied absolutely that the injured sailor had been neglected, and said that Captain Graham had put the man under his charge entirely, and he had been given the best of care. The mate testified that the man had been injured at a time when the Phelps was in danger, and that he then called the captain and told him of the accident. Graham wished to come down and take care of the man, but the mate insisted that he remain where he was, as the ship was in such danger, that it could not afford to lose two officers. The mate testified that he had gone to the man and given him a dose of laudanum and whiskey to ease the pain. He had used the sound leg as a splint with which to bind up the injured member. The next day he had set the broken leg and had proper splints made by the carpenter. The mate testified also that the captain had asked Mrs. Graham to provide lint for the wound.

On questioning from Mr. Dunne the mate also denied that the vessel could have made Valparaiso or Tahiti in order to give the man medical treatment. The witness thought reflections were being cast upon his seamanship in several questions and refused to answer questions, but finally did so when requested by the court. "Now a strong westerly wind would have taken the Phelps to Valparaiso?" asked Mr. Dunne. "We couldn't make Valparaiso," answered the mate. "Going from Cape Horn to Honolulu did you pass east or west of Valparaiso?" "I don't answer such a question." "I don't mean anything disrespectful," said Dunne. "Please ask some other seaman." The witness finally said he passed westward of Valparaiso, but insisted that he could not have made the port. The examination was continued until this morning.

A beer suit in court has revealed the fact that Mr. Jonah Kumalae not only entered the grocery business while serving in the Legislature but was able to start a saloon as well. Mr. Kumalae seems to have met with a sudden access of prosperity during the early part of the year for which, we trust, he has given appropriate thanks in the church of which he is an official and shining light.

Towne—"I suppose you have heard that old Lawyer Sharpe is lying at the point of death?" Browne—"No, well, well, the ruling passion strong in death, eh?"—Philadelphia Press.

"I won't answer such a question." "I don't mean anything disrespectful," said Dunne.

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KUMALAE'S BEER BILL

The Home Rule States- man Paid It and Suit Is Withdrawn.

Representative Jonah Kumalae was made the defendant in a suit for numerous kegs of beer, bottled beer and other wet goods furnished him by the Honolulu Brewing & Malting Co. The suit was discontinued yesterday afternoon before Judge Dickey by Representative Chillingworth, attorney for plaintiff, who stated that the account had been settled.

The suit against Kumalae was for beer furnished to him, allegedly for the Wai'anuenue saloon. The total amount asked was \$299 and all the "booze" was furnished since June, 1903, which was during the closing days of the special session of the legislature. There are some thirty or forty items in the itemized bill furnished to Kumalae and the "booze" was generally supplied in small amounts.

The complaint sets forth:

"That the said Jonah Kumalae, defendant, is indebted to plaintiff in the sum of two hundred and seventy-nine dollars, being the purchase price of goods, wares and merchandise, property of plaintiff, and supplied and delivered to defendant at his special instance and request. Demand for payment having been repeatedly made without avail, and the defendant having failed to pay said amount or any portion thereof, and the said amount being now due and owing as per bill of particulars hereto attached and made a part of these proceedings, plaintiff prays judgment of court in its favor for said amount of two hundred and seventy-nine dollars and costs."

CANADIAN PACIFIC TOURISTS COMING

Whatever the Canadian-Australian line people may say about cutting out Honolulu in their tourist business, certainly the Hawaiian Islands are left severely unmentioned in the following news article regarding winter excursions in the Pacific about to be inaugurated by the Canadian Pacific Railway. It is from a late issue of the Daily Witness, Montreal, where the head offices of the Canadian transcontinental line are situated.

Some good missionary work may be done by the Hawaiian Promotion Committee amongst the first party of Canadian excursionists going south, to the intent of inducing them to make some little stopover in these islands on their return. The effort might at least have the effect of testing the sincerity of the recent disclaimers by the Canadian-Australian steamer officers of any discrimination against Honolulu in their advice to tourists. Following is the Montreal paper's article:

"The C. P. R. is planning a series of winter trips to the other side of the world, by the Canadian-Australian line of steamers, which will be used in conjunction with the C. P. R. rail system. The idea is a new one, but the company is tolerably sure that it will be successful. There are increasing numbers of people in Canada and the United States who desire a warm climate in the winter, and being able to pay to obtain it, would gladly patronize a project which at a season which is rigorous in northern latitude, offers beautiful summer weather in the countries mentioned. Calls will be made at Samoa and Fiji on the way, while the return will be made by way of California, Mediterranean trips in the winter have been highly successful, and it is believed that this new departure will receive a large measure of support. The first trip will be made early in November. Indirectly, these trips will have the effect of furthering trade relations with Australia and New Zealand, which countries can take much more of our products than Canada has as yet found a way of putting upon these markets."

It is to be hoped that the enterprise of the Canadian Pacific people may prove contagious with the United States transcontinental lines.

THE PRINCE OF PEACEMAKERS.

Before the Spanish-American war there were numerous conferences between the leaders of the senate and house in Washington, usually held at the residence of some cabinet member. At the most exciting stage Senator Allison, of Iowa, the great compromiser, came into a conference where there were a dozen of the biggest men in the government. "Well, Allison," said Secretary Hay, "which side have you been helping today—those who want war or those who do not?" Senator Allison rubbed his hands. "I have been doing a little for both," he said.

How it happened: Rooney—"Where did you get that black eye, Molke?" Clancy—"Why, Tim Dolan's just back from his honeymoon—an' 'twas me advised Tim 't' get married."—Judge.

"I won't answer such a question." "I don't mean anything disrespectful," said Dunne.

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WILCOX'S PROMISES

Tells Natives He Will Not Arrest Lepers.

"If I am elected sheriff," Bob Wilcox is reported as telling the Hawaiians in recent speeches, "I will get rid of the leper hospital at Kalihi, and I promise that if elected I will not arrest any one suspected of being a leper."

Wilcox is making the most of this hot air promise and the natives implicitly believe every word of it. None of them evidently have taken the trouble to ascertain whether the "gas-tank" soldier could fulfill the promise.

Even if Wilcox should by any circumstance be elected, and which he will not be, he would soon discover that he was not supreme in the police affairs of this island.

The Organic Act has been studied a good deal of late by those who are absorbing the provisions of the County Act, and they have come to the conclusion that no matter who is elected as sheriff this officer will be subject to the command of the High Sheriff, who will still hold office.

Section 79 of the Organic Act says: "High Sheriff—That there shall be a High Sheriff and deputies who shall have the powers and duties of the Marshal and deputies of the Republic of Hawaii under the laws of Hawaii, except as changed by this Act, and subject to modification by the Legislature."

The section following provides for the appointment by the Governor of territorial officers, including the High Sheriff. . . . "who shall hold office for four years."

There is no provision providing for the abolishing of the office of High Sheriff. The Organic Act refers to the matter only as "subject to modification by the Legislature." Modification already made as those who have studied the matter have concluded, does not imply a wiping out of the office of High Sheriff, nor does the County Act say anything about it. It is admitted that the County Act provides the same or similar duties for the sheriff as now appertain to the High Sheriff, but it does not cut the latter out.

"Suppose for the sake of argument," said a prominent Republican committee officer, that Wilcox was elected and made no arrests of lepers, the High Sheriff could arrest them himself."

FRANK VIDA SUN- STRUCK AT SHANGHAI

Frank Vida, formerly of this city, suffered a sunstroke at Shanghai at the conclusion of a polo game wherein he distinguished himself. Mr. Vida's work is thus described by a Shanghai paper: "Vida's play for the winners was a feature of the game; he showed to greater advantage than in his previous essays and his work was at times brilliant. P. Crighton for the losers was also in great form."

Mr. Vida has sufficiently recovered to send on the news of his sunstroke. He says at the time the heat was 101 in the shade. The railroad locating party he has been with encountered an even higher temperature it being 107 degrees Fahrenheit at 11 o'clock at night on the deck of a river boat.

BIDS FOR STEAM ROLLERS OPENED

Bids for furnishing steam road rollers to the Department of Public Works were opened at noon yesterday. The contract is not yet awarded, as the question of relative efficiency between the different types of machine offered is to be considered. Th higher bidder for all sizes has furnished the department with most of its road machinery heretofore for some years past. Following are the bids:

Henshaw, Bulkley & Co., represented by A. L. Young—6-ton, \$2425; 15-ton, \$3600; 18-ton, \$3855; 20-ton, \$4055.

Buffalo Steam Roller Co., represented by John H. Wilson—6-ton, \$1995; 15-ton, \$3255; 20-ton, \$3517.50.

"PAT" LANNAN WILL VISIT US

P. H. Lannan, better known throughout the Rocky mountain region as "Pat" Lannan, and until recently the principal owner of the Salt Lake Tribune, of Salt Lake City, Utah, will shortly visit Honolulu enroute to Japan. Mr. Lannan was identified with the Tribune during the long period of Hon. C. C. Goodwin's editorship. Mr. Lannan disposed of his interest in the Tribune a couple of years ago to Perry Heath, formerly First Assistant Postmaster-General, and to Thomas Kearns, at present United States Senator from Utah. Mr. Lannan has been identified with Utah and Nevada public affairs for the past thirty-five years.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., AGTS.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.**Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.**

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Saa River and Land Transport. of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

YOUR SUGAR CROP

Depends on the right quantity and quality of Ammonia. It has to feed upon Nitrogen (Ammonia) being the principal material removed from the soil by sugar cane.

A few dollars' worth of

Nitrate of Soda

(The Standard Ammoniate)

fed to each acre of growing cane will give surprising results.

Planters should read our Bulletin giving results of Agricultural Experiment Station trials. They are sent free. Send name on Post Card.

WILLIAM S. MYERS, Director.
12-16 John St., New York,
U. S. A.

THE CLIFTON

T. K. JAMES, Proprietor.

Private apartments, en suite and single. Finest appointed and furnished house in Hawaii. Mosquito proof throughout. Hotel street, near Alakoa.

REGIMENTS ORDERED TO PHILIPPINES

An interchange of several infantry and cavalry regiments stationed in the mainland and in the Philippines will begin to take place next month, and as the transports Manila-bound are ordered to make port here, the town should be a financial gainer. It is believed also that transports en route to San Francisco will also call here. With several regiments of soldiers from Manila in town, considerable coin is certain to be left here, as the homeward bound soldiers generally have pretty full purses.

A general order assigning the Twenty-second Infantry to service in the Philippines has been sent to army headquarters at Omaha.

The order requires the Twenty-second to report to the commanding general of the Department of California at San Francisco in time for embarkation on a transport which sails on or about October 31.

The Twentieth Infantry has been ordered to San Francisco to embark December 10. Both regiments will be recruited to full strength, and will be fully armed, equipped, and clothed for the campaign before leaving their posts.

Jack's Shore Clothes.

The American man-of-war's-man does not look natty enough when he goes ashore, so naval officers think, and they are urging the Navy Department to increase his wardrobe, the increase suggested to consist of what is known as a muster jacket. It is a sort of bobtail dress coat, made of blue cloth and decorated with brass buttons. Years ago, before any living naval officer can remember, the men of the United States Navy had a muster jacket, which got its name from being always worn at Sunday morning inspection.

Pictures of blue-jackets of the War of 1812 show them wearing this garment. A sample of the proposed muster jacket has been made and was recently examined by the officials of the Navy Department. Foreign men-of-war's-men have such jackets, and it is contended that they present, on that account, a much natter appearance than the coatless American sailors.

Little Ozro—"Paw, what is a chamber of horrors?" Farmer Bentover—"Wa-al, good land, Ozgie! Don't you know what your maw's spare bedroom looks like?"—Puck.

CLASSES ARRANGED**Y. W. C. A. Is Ready to Instruct Its Members.**

Young Women's Christian Association matters for the ensuing year are being mapped out by Mrs. H. C. Brown, the general secretary. Classes in various departments are being formed and the rooms, since the summer inactivity, are again busy. Next week the office and lunch room are to be given over to paper hangers. With this improvement and new floor rugs, sofa pillows, pictures, plants and new books, the rooms will have a cozier appearance than before.

Miss Edith Perkins will instruct a class in stenography, lessons being given one hour every day for which the tuition will be \$10.00 per month. Miss Perkins has taught in a business college in San Francisco and is a competent instructor.

An enthusiastic class in pyrography is already booked for a term of eight weeks, and a fee of 25 cents for each lesson will be charged. Miss Edith King, whose studio is in the Boston block, is the teacher of the class. Outfits have been ordered from the coast, and a number of new and attractive articles are being manufactured expressly for the use of this class.

The Association has been fortunate also, in securing the services of Mrs. H. H. Williams as teacher for the embroidery class. Mrs. Williams will meet with the class Friday evenings at from 7:30 to 9, beginning October 1. The terms are \$2.50 for ten lessons.

Mrs. Robert More will have a class in china painting on Tuesday afternoons from 2 to 5. The terms are \$1.00 for a three-hour lesson. Mrs. More's beautiful work has been exhibited in town and her pupils are very enthusiastic about her skill as an instructor. The class in lace making this year will be conducted by Miss Lizzie Ahia, who taught last year at Maunaloa Seminary, Maui. Miss Ahia will also study this year under Miss Johnson, the new lace teacher who is soon to arrive in the Islands.

A German reading class is one of the new features of association work which will be conducted by Mrs. French of Oahu College. The class will meet Friday evenings from 8 to 9, and the expense will be \$1.50 for ten lessons. This is not intended as a class for actual beginners, but for those who know a little of the language and would like to read under a competent teacher.

Mrs. L. A. Atwood is organizing a Monday evening choral club for both ladies and gentlemen. This will meet on Monday evenings from 7:45 to 9, in the gymnasium, and the tuition will be \$1.50 for a term of ten evenings. Mrs. Atwood has new music, and with a fine piano just installed, the class will have ample opportunity to progress.

Miss Nellie Baker of the Kamehameha Girls' School has kindly offered to assist ladies in learning Raffle weaving on Monday evenings at 7:45, free of charge.

THE DOCTOR IS RIGHT.

"If men were bred as carefully as domestic animals are, and if they would observe the laws of health, disease would be almost unknown." So declares a famous doctor. And it sounds very fine and easy. But most of us are not well cared for; we must toil and strive and take our chances. Hence a great variety of complaints assail us,—some from without and others created inside our own bodies. A certain kind of humor or impurity in the blood causes a fever; and from other causes arise pneumonia, and various bronchial or lung troubles. Then come disorders of the stomach and bowels; ailments of those important organs, and affections of the skin springing from foul matters in the circulation. The very acts of eating and drinking continually set up disorders of one kind or another; so that, turn where we will, we seem to walk amid dangers. To be safe we must be on guard. To resort to

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION on the first sign or feeling of ill health, can never be a mistake. This medicine covers the wide range of diseases resulting from causes that are most common. It is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. It arrests wasting and renews the whole system. Dr. G. G. Murray, says: "I take pleasure in certifying that I prescribe it for my patients. It has all the properties of cod liver oil with the advantage that it is easy to digest and very agreeable to the taste." One bottle proves its value. Effective from the first dose. "You cannot be disappointed in it." Sold by all chemists here and everywhere.

THE BYSTANDER

(From Sunday's Daily.)

I shall be in better shape to talk about the propriety of using the Public Works Department for the aid and comfort of Home Rulers if I can learn the politics of the Superintendent. If Mr. Cooper is a Republican then the use which is being made of his patronage for Jimmy Boyd and others of that Home Rule breed is inexcusable. But is he a Republican? Does any one know of his ever having done anything for the Republican party—entered its meetings, subscribed to its funds, worked at the polls, marshaled his forces in its behalf—done anything that good party men are eager and anxious to do for the common good? Is there a soul among us who knows what Cooper's views are on any political question save the future of Cooper himself? If so let him speak up.

True, I have seen the Superintendent of Public Works in earnest conversation now and then with certain factional Republicans when they were busiest putting up schemes against the administration of which he formed a part. The Bulletin is the only newspaper in Honolulu except Theresa's weekly paper, that has, of late years, expressed political confidence in him, and doubtless these journals had good reason for doing so. Certainly Theresa's paper is his warmest admirer—it always has something "sure kela" or "sure Moike" about "the Hon. Henry E. Cooper," and Theresa was the one who got the Legislature—Home Rulers and the Solid Thirteen as sponsors—to endorse his administration of the Board of Public Works. She slipped up, doubtless, to the deep disgust of the man who put her up to the scheme, in the effort to get the Legislature to pass a vote of want of confidence in Mr. Cooper's colleague, the Republican Secretary of the Territory. Only the other night Theresa was raising the roof to get the Home Rulers to endorse Cooper for Governor and they would have done it save for the intimation, from some man of political sense, that the appearance of Cooper as the choice of a Royalist, anti-American, anti-Republican and anti-home party for Governor would probably kill his chances at Washington. Thinking Home Rulers made up their minds that they could help him most by keeping still.

Doing his politics through the lowest element of the Home Rule party, giving employment to Home Rulers indiscriminately, keeping aloof from the Republican party, having no political friends who are also friends of good government as it is represented by the aims and objects of the Dole administration, what, I ask again, can be thought of the politics of this "sure kela" statement? My private opinion is that Cooper has no politics but Cooper; that the man is so eaten up with ambition to erect a personal machine which will help to make him Governor that he is ready to join any party which will afford him voting numbers. In this work his chosen lieutenant is—Theresa! Great God, fellow citizens, isn't a politician to be judged as to his political leanings, as other people are about their personal likings, by the company he keeps?

No man who knows the ins and outs of the present grand and petit jury system of Hawaii has the slightest confidence in it. Indeed the jury system of the whole country is in a state of decay and publicists have begun to enter the magazines and reviews to argue for a permanent bench of jurors in each county and district, men of as good character and as highly paid as the best judges. And why not?

Hawaii in particular needs such a bench. I sympathize fully with the juror who complained the other day that culprits with clear consciences against them were being allowed to go without indictment because of the influence of this or that jurymen who was averse to having justice done. We all remember the packed grand juries of Humphreys' time, but I make bold to declare that no grand jury ever sat here which did not contain certain men who were stacked out for certain purposes. For instance in the last previous grand jury an effort was made to investigate the legislative voucher scandals, but just enough men were there, who were friends of the native legislators, to stop all punitive proceedings. May we not infer that they were put there for the purpose, or if not, that the drawing of a mixed jury will always work to the advantage of implicated natives? I put the question squarely: Is it not true that a native Hawaiian juror, grand or petit, will always vote to acquit a native and convict a white man? Men who have served on juries here know that to be true; and being true it indicts our whole jury system and reveals it as a powerful instrument of injustice and fraud.

While one of the coast steamers was in port, the Bystander noticed a dapper-looking man standing on the pier which runs into Waikiki bay from the Moana Hotel. The traveller swept the crescent-shaped beach with his eyes, critically observed the hotel and resort section, and then freed his mind to the Bystander.

"Say," and I knew him to be a New Yorker, the instant he opened his mouth, "say this is a great place—this Wykiki—tall palms—rolling surf—sandy beach—plenty green in background—fine place—great resort—all-winter bathing—great—but say, there isn't a Coney Island attraction along the beach—town ought to wake up. I tell you what, a board walk, duplicate of Atlantic City promenade, ought to be built. Spoil the beach? Not a bit of it—great attraction—well, so long. I've got to get aboard my steamer." And another visitor who had sized up Honolulu's alleged shortcomings in two hours, bolted for a trolley car.

By the way: Was George A. Davis an American citizen when he served as an alderman or councillor in Canada? Was not he a British subject? In that event is he an American citizen now? Has he naturalization papers to show or is he merely practicing American citizenship on the same basis that he claims to be practicing law—without a license? May I seek a simple answer to this query without setting into the plight of the man who turned a spitpot for a drink of water and got a shower-bath instead? Question!

There is a heap more in that Humphreys-Hoyt story than my editor was willing to admit. The Bulletin, in behalf of Humphreys, said that Judge Hoyt is an officer of the Episcopal church. That is not true. He is an ardent, a devout and a useful Catholic, as Judge Humphreys very well knows. I suspect that the denial of my story was made to draw out my evidence. But the name of the informant is sacred and it stands for a much higher level of veracity than that of the man who formally assured the Attorney General that he was not the controlling owner of the late Daily Republican, that he did not write editorial articles for it and that he had nothing to do with politics while he was on the bench.

Hiring an architect is a mighty ticklish piece of business—quite as much so as hiring a lawyer. I had occasion, about six months ago, to employ one for my buildings out Kalia way. He was to be paid in the usual fashion, such a percentage on the whole bill. It became his blessed privilege and his business venture, thereby, to make the bill as large as possible by means of extras. First thing he did was to put my tanks on stilts far above the level of the water supply. Then he took them down and added \$60 to the account. He made my carriage room too small to hold a survey and my horse stall so narrow that the horse couldn't turn around. The changes to right dimensions cost me an extra \$75. After the plans had been drawn but before work had been started, I told him to make the windows long and narrow, running horizontally rather than tall and perpendicular, as the plan had them. He "forgot" that but remembered to figure the subsequent alterations into his commission. He wanted to be paid for superintendence and was so paid, but he let the carpenters run unseasoned lumber and cast iron nails into the job, he permitted the others to botch the inside finish and the painters to defraud me on the outside work. One of his contract items was the building of a chicken house. He was told plainly enough what I wanted, but instead of giving me a low, convenient structure, easy to whitewash inside and out, he built a sort of chicken hotel with a basement. The superstructure was so high that I am thinking of dividing it into storeys and using the attic chamber as a roosting place for eagles. It is now a breeding place for chicken lice. Foolishly enough I had given the building contract to one of the architect's pets—a fellow who probably paid him a commission on it—and had the pleasure of paying \$500 on a mechanic's lien on it—afterwards I heard that the lumber covered by the lien had not been used on my account at all but had been ordered in my name and used in another home—built by the same architect. The well paid "Superintendent" had not noticed the omission of several thousand feet of lumber from the amount delivered on my contract.

The Brigham-Damien row is not over. Having declined to give Curator Brigham his walking papers because of his free talk about the martyr-priest of Moulkai, the trustees of the Bishop Estate are threatened with a sort of church uprising against them on the mainland. Now I think better of the wise men at the Cathedral than to believe that they will make a religious issue against free speech. It would be a most impolitic act, seeing that Hawaii now belongs to America. There is nothing that Americans resent more than any form of religious interference with their vested rights as citizens. They are ready, however, to bow to the discipline of the courts and so, if Catholics are of a mind to have Curator Brigham punished for slanders of the dead, the legal way is open to them. Perhaps a Supreme Court judgment upon the character of Father Damien would be a good thing to get. As for reaching the Bishop Estate trustees that is impossible and ought not to be attempted. They do not hire Curator Brigham because of the scorpion twist of his tongue or of the poison glands in his larynx; but for his scientific worth. His recklessness of speech they deplore; but that is his business and the law's, not theirs.

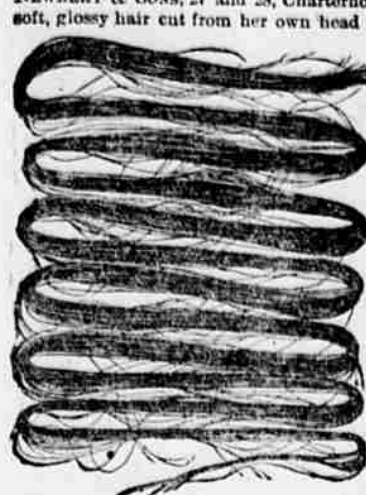
Casey—"Shure, they do tellin' me that Big Moike Monohan wor knocked down be an automobile, yisterday; wor there any bones broke, I dunno?" Conley—"Troth, an' there wor; th' owner av th' devil-wagon got his nose broke, th' chawfer got his jaw broke, an' Big Moike broke th' second knuckle av his roight fist!"—Puck.

Bigby—"I'm saving up money to go to Europe." Higby—"Indeed! How are you getting on?" Bigby—"Fine! I've already got together enough for the tips, and as soon as I can scare up traveling expenses I'm off."—Chicago Daily News.

Had won her: The chronic bachelor finally turned to the quiet man, who had taken no part in the discussion. "Would you, sir," he said, "marry the best woman in the world?" "I did," was the reply.—Judge.

Hair 55 Inches Long Grown by Cuticura.

MISS B—, of L—, sends us through our British Agents, Messrs. F. Newbery & Sons, 27 and 28, Charterhouse Square, London, E. C., a strand of soft, glossy hair cut from her own head and measuring fifty-five inches in length,



of which the annexed drawing is a photographic fac-simile. She attributes her magnificent head of hair to frequent shampoos with CUTICURA SOAP, followed by light dressings of CUTICURA gently rubbed into the scalp. Previous to the use of CUTICURA, her hair was dry, thin, and lifeless, and came out in handfuls to such an extent that she feared she would lose soon it.

This is but one of many remarkable cases of the preservation and restoration of the hair in seemingly hopeless cases by warm shampoos with CUTICURA SOAP, followed by light dressings of CUTICURA, parrot of excellent skin cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, clears the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow on a clean, sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp, when all else fails.

MILLIONS OF WOMEN use CUTICURA SOAP exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour.

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, and humiliating skin, scalp, and blood humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. Aust. Depot: H. Towns & Co., Sydney, N.S.W. So. African Depot: LEWIS LTD., Cape Town. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," free. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., CUTICURA REMEDIES, Boston, U.S.A.

DR J COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Coughs, Colds, Asthma and Bronchitis.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See the Times, July 18, 1894.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which ASSUAGES PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. It is the GREAT SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA, DYSENTERY and DIARRHOEA.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the true palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cures short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The immense sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the Inventor, DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE. Sold in bottles of 1 lb., 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d., by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturers, J. T. Davy, Import. Limit. London.

WHAT A BLESSING

Many People Are Learning to Appreciate in Honolulu.

What a blessing it is.

Sought after by thousands.

Honolulu is finding it out.

Many a miserable man is happy now.

Nights of unrest, days of trouble.

Any itching skin disease means this.

Itching Piles mean it.

Eczema just as bad, and just as bad to cure.

But Doan's Ointment relieves at once, and cures all itching of the skin.

A blessing to a suffering public.

Here's proof to back our statement:

Mr. H. Ryall, of No. 11, Grosvenor St., South Yarra, a very old resident of Melbourne, Australia, states:

"For some considerable time I have been a sufferer from that annoying complaint known as irritating piles. At times the irritation was very annoying, especially at night, and in the warm weather, I applied some of Doan's Ointment, which I had obtained and I am pleased to say that it gave me the desired relief from this annoying disease."

Doan's Ointment is splendid in all diseases of the skin: Eczema, piles, hives, insect bites, sores, chilblains, etc. It is perfectly safe and very effective. Very frequently two or three boxes have made a complete cure of chronic cases that have not yielded to other remedies for years.

Doan's Ointment is sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Galbraith Coming Home.

The large ship Falls of Clyde, Captain Matson, is to sail this morning for Hilo. Several thousand tons of freight are on board the ship for Hawaiian merchants and ten passengers have been booked for the trip, the list including Judge and Mrs. Galbraith of Hawaii, who have been enjoying a vacation in this city; A. P. Sissons, a retired merchant of Hilo, and Mrs. Mason, wife of the leading merchant of Hilo, with her two daughters, returning home from a visit to this country.—Chronicle.

Criminal Law Muddle.

Governor Dole says he will not consider the matter of a special session of the Legislature to rectify the "infamous punishment" muddle until the Supreme Court has decided whether Judge Gear's decision is correct. The question can be taken up on an appeal in any habeas corpus case that may be instituted. In the meantime all offenders coming before the police court will be committed for examination by the grand jury.

NEW PRIMATE OF EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Episcopallians here have noted the removal by death of Bishop Clark, of Rhode Island, late presiding Bishop of the American Episcopal church, and the ascension to the primacy of Bishop Tuttle of Missouri, he being the oldest bishop in office in the church in the United States and its dependencies.

Thirty-six years ago Bishop Tuttle was ordained, and was made the bishop of Montana, with jurisdiction over Utah and Idaho. He left immediately upon being ordained for Montana, where he remained until 1869, in which year he went to Salt Lake City to make his home. Bishop Tuttle remained in Utah until 1888, when he was made the bishop of Missouri, with headquarters at St. Louis. Missouri will continue to be his home, although he will be the head of the Episcopal church in America.

Native Sailors Shipped.

Two Hawaiians were shipped yesterday for the long cruise on the schooner Kona to Chile. The men signed for a year. The Kona will first go to Chile for a cargo of nitrate, then returning to Kahului and later going to the Sound.

Kona Baseball League.

A four-team baseball league has been formed among the plantation men in Kohala, and the first game will be played as soon as the grounds are in shape. The officers of the association are: J. M. Hind, president; George Blake, treasurer and secretary; managing committee, F. C. Patton, Rev. E. B. Turner, H. L. Holstein, G. P. Tullioch, S. P. Woods, E. Quinn and Ben Zabian.

Great Race Begins.

The round-the-island yacht race began yesterday afternoon about 5 o'clock from Pearl Harbor. The yachts Gladys, La Paloma and Helene are in the race for the trophy. The expectation is that they will finish on Sunday. There will be a stop-over at Halewa.

COULD SCARCELY WALK.—Mr. G. S. Purton, a resident of Kyneton, Victoria, Australia, says: "Some time ago I was attacked with severe pains and stiffness in my legs, which affected me so that I could scarcely walk, when I was recommended to try a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm by our local chemist, Mr. Stradwick. I have used it once a day since, and have experienced wonderful relief. I am indeed grateful for the good it has done me and shall be happy to recommend Chamberlain's Pain Balm to anyone suffering from a similar complaint." For sale by all Dealers and Druggists, Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.



ARRIVED.

Friday, September 25.

Stmr. Iwalani, Mosher, from Kaula ports, at 7:05 a. m., with 529 bags pad-dy, 382 bags rice, 1 mule, 41 pkgs. sundries.

S. S. Hongkong Maru, Filmer, from San Francisco, at 6 p. m.

Am. sp. James NeSmith, Warner, 61 days from Newcastle, at 6 p. m.

Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, from Honolulu and Kaula ports, at noon, with 3250 bags of sugar.

Saturday, Sept. 26.

S. S. Nevada, Weedon, from Kaula, at 5:30 a. m.

S. S. Moana, Carey, from Vancouver and Victoria, at 8 a. m.

Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, from Hilo and way ports, at 8:40 a. m., with 39 cords wood, 197 sacks coffee, 22 bundles hides, 2 horse and 227 pkgs. sundries.

Schr. Lady, from Koolau ports, at a. m., with 380 sacks of rice.

Stmr. Lehua, Naopala, from Molokai ports.

Sunday, September 27.

Am. bkn. S. G. Wilder, Jackson, from San Francisco.

Stmr. Maui, Bennett, from Kaula, at 5 a. m.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, from Kaula, at 5:50 a. m.

Stmr. Wailalele, Cooke, from Kaula ports.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, from Anahola.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, from Oahu ports, at p. m.

Monday, September 28.

S. S. Nippon Maru, Greene, from the Orient, at 6 p. m.

Schr. Kawailani, Ulunahale, from Koolau ports at 3 a. m., with 900 bags sugar.

DEPARTED.

Friday, September 25.

Stmr. Iwalani, Mosher, for Punaluu, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Nihau, W. Thompson, for Anahola, at 5 p. m.

Am. schr. Kona, Dinmire, for Kaula ports, at 5:30 p. m.

Saturday, Sept. 26.

S. S. Hongkong Maru, Filmer, for the Orient and Manila, at 12:30.

S. S. Moana, Carey, for Suva, Brisbane and Sydney, at 1 p. m.

S. S. Nevada, Weedon, for San Francisco, at 5:25 p. m.

Sunday, September 27.

Am. bk. Albert, Turner, for San Francisco, 10:45 a. m.

Monday, September 28.

Stmr. Lehua, Naopala, for Molokai ports at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Wailalele, Cooke, for Maui ports at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, for Honolulu and stmr. Ke Au Hou, Tullett, for Anahola, Kaula, Kilauea, Hanalei and Kailiwa at 5 p. m.

Schr. Lady, for Koolau ports at 3 p. m.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, D. Bennett, for Koolau ports at 10 a. m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

Per stmr. Maui, from Kaula, Sept. 27.—Chung Chow, Mr. Kubo, H. A. Baldwin, A. A. Braymer and wife, Miss J. Lina, Miss A. Reuter, Mrs. D. F. Nicholson, F. Wittrock, Miss Wittrock, Wm. G. Irwin, Masuda, Nino-miya, D. H. Kahalelele, S. B. Fujiyama, W. Frear, H. J. Harrison.

Per stmr. W. G. Hall, from Nawili-wili, Sept. 27.—O. M. Atwood, T. How Toy, H. K. Hee, Miss M. Sturtevant, E. Holi, H. P. Baldwin, C. W. Ashford, Mrs. J. A. Victor, J. L. Victor, Mrs. Chum See, T. Sakai, H. Schultz, G. H. Peicht, C. B. Hoffgaard, T. J. King, F. Reidel, Miss S. Victor, G. R. Gray, A. Lee, C. V. Sturtevant, Mrs. F. T. Sanders, Mrs. E. H. Broadbent, D. B. Murdoch, Miss L. Victor, J. A. Victor, and 32 deck.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per stmr. Lehua, September 28, for Kalaupapa: Rt. Rev. Father Libert, for Pelekunu, J. H. Wilson.

Shipping Notes.

The Wailalele returned from Kaula yesterday without freight or passengers.

The Ke Au Hou returned from Anahola yesterday carrying no passengers. She brought four packages of merchandise.

The Nippon Maru from the Orient is due late this afternoon. She will probably leave for San Francisco Tuesday forenoon.

The steamer Maui brought the following freight to Honolulu: 19 sacks beans, 59 sacks potatoes, 38 sacks corn, 48 hogs, 102 packages sundries.

Purser Friel of the W. G. Hall reports the barkentine Lahaina at Ele-e with 1000 tons of coal discharged. He also reports fine weather on the Garden Isle.

The Alameda sailed Saturday from San Francisco.

The bark Annie Johnson has arrived at San Francisco from Honolulu.

The Erskine M. Phelps is getting ready to take on a cargo of sugar.

The Lehua sailed for Molokai ports yesterday afternoon at three o'clock.

The Inter Island Co. is said to be negotiating for the purchase of the gas-sine schooner Eclipse with a view to buying her up.

CONQUERORS OF SPAIN

National Veteran Tells of the Local Campaigners.

The initial issue of the "National Veteran," a new monthly journal identified with G. A. R. and Spanish War Veterans interests, contains the following news relative to Theodore Roosevelt Command, No. 249, Spanish War Veterans of Honolulu, and sent by one of the members:

In February, 1902, a number of the veterans of the Spanish-American war came together at the call of Captain Otis of this city with a view of organization, and filed application with the Spanish-American War Veterans for charter, etc. After several months' delay and the expenditure of some little money in supplies and correspondence, the charter was secured, and what promised to be a thriving camp was instituted. After waiting nearly one year from our initial application we found that it was next to a matter of impossibility to secure from the national headquarters either recognition to our correspondence or supplies for the camp. Feeling that we were in a position to have a strong and permanent command in this city, the members of the same decided that it was advisable to abandon their relations with the Spanish-American War Veterans, and transfer our allegiance to the Spanish War Veterans. After some little correspondence, this end was finally accomplished and the command was duly mustered in by the undersigned, as mustering officers.

The officers of the new organization consist of J. K. Brown, Jr., commander, formerly corporal in the Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery; J. H. Flynn, first lieutenant, formerly of the Second United States Volunteer Engineers; J. W. F. Miller, second lieutenant, formerly of the Second Oregon Volunteer Infantry; H. M. Tucker, adjutant, formerly sergeant Second United States Volunteer Engineers; W. B. Dods, quartermaster, formerly of the First Troop Utah Cavalry; J. L. Benoit, sergeant of the guard, formerly of the California Volunteer Infantry.

Under the efficient services of the new officers and the assistance and courteous treatment given by the officers of the national army, the command has steadily advanced, both in the interest of the members and in the strength of numbers. One of the downs, which we regret to record and at the same time feel it our duty to do so, is the unfortunate loss of a very large proportion of the members by their permanent removal to the states. Although the strength of the command has increased, at the same time the loss through this cause has not only been serious, but has dampened the ardor of those who remain behind. The number of recruits mustered in at the regular meetings has averaged even beyond our most sanguine expectations; at the same time the loss from the above cause has fully, if not more, than equaled the gain in new recruits. We, however, trust that, as time goes on and the country adapts itself to the American ways and methods that this difficulty will be removed and that we may see it a possibility for a very large number of the veterans to make their homes with us.

At the present time the command has a hall furnished and devoted entirely to the use of the comrades.

At the last meeting of the command the undersigned was appointed historian of the command.

GEAR MAKES A DEMAND

(Continued from page 1.)

marriage as Catherine Watson, which said marriage was prior to the marriage between the said Thomas Watson and the plaintiff in this cause.

"2. That the said Thomas Watson and the said woman, whose given or Christian name was Catherine, were married in Liverpool, England, on or about the 14th day of January, A. D. 1869.

"3. That the said Catherine Watson was living at the time of the marriage between Thomas Watson and the plaintiff in this action.

"4. That the said Thomas Watson was never a resident of or domiciled in the Territory of Utah in the United States of America.

"5. That the said Catherine Watson was never a resident of or domiciled in the Territory of Utah in the United States of America.

"6. That the said Catherine Watson and the said Thomas Watson were never legally divorced.

"7. That the only divorce claimed to have taken place between the said parties was based on a petition or purported petition for divorce of the said Catherine Watson brought in the Probate Court of the County of Beaver in the Territory of Utah, in the summer of the year A. D. 1876."

Since this paper was filed the case has been discontinued in the territorial court and entered in the federal court, as elsewhere reported.

FORECLOSURE DECREE.

Judge De Bolt granted a decree of foreclosure of mortgage in the suit of John M. Dowsett, trustee, vs. Grace A. Brown. The mortgage is on two Young street lots, 7345 and 7140 square feet respectively, to secure a promissory note for \$2500 with interest at 8 per cent per annum dated May 11, 1901. An attorney's fee of \$175 was allowed by the court to Holmes & Stanley for petitioner. The property is to be sold by a commissioner.

COMMISSION DENIED.

Judge Robinson denied the motion to issue a commission to take the testimony of W. R. Castle, Jr., in Boston, Mass., in the suit of S. M. Damon et al. vs. H. W. Schmidt, et al.

THE NIPPON MARU IS PLACED IN QUARANTINE

Vessel Arrives With Plague Case Aboard and Is Not Allowed to Dock—Freight is Being Lightered Ashore.

The steamship Nippon Maru arrived at six o'clock last evening and was immediately placed in quarantine. She has a suspected case of walking plague aboard and the vessel will not be allowed to dock. The Maru was sighted at three o'clock yesterday afternoon and arrived off the harbor a little after five, when the doctors boarded her. When the illness of a Japanese machinist was examined into, the boarding officer thought the case suspicious, and the patient was removed to the Quarantine Island hospital. The vessel was kept in quarantine, and Dr. Cofer and his assistants made a close examination of the man taken from the vessel. It was the diagnosis of the medical men that the Jap had a case of what is suspiciously like the walking plague, and rather than take any chances it was decided not to allow the vessel to dock. The stevedores passengers are to be placed in quarantine this morning and the cabin passengers will be allowed to come ashore in launches. There are about 150 stevedore passengers on the vessel and they will be taken to Quarantine Island today and kept there for seven days.

It was decided last night to lighter the freight ashore and the work was commenced immediately in the rain. The vessel will not be brought up to the dock at all, but will probably sail this afternoon some time. The quarters of the stevedore passengers are to be fumigated this morning. It was reported last night from the Quarantine Hospital that the Jap was on the road to recovery.

The Marine Hospital officials came off the steamer at ten o'clock last evening.

"The Nippon Maru has been placed in quarantine," said Dr. Cofer. "She will

not be allowed to dock but the cabin passengers may come off in launches in the morning. The stevedore passengers for this port will be placed in quarantine on the island. There was a suspicious case of plague aboard the vessel, and the regulations are being followed in the precautions taken to prevent any danger to the community. The patient is now getting along very nicely, and will no doubt recover."

The Maru will probably sail some time this afternoon. She has a number of prominent passengers aboard her, among whom is General Sanger of the United States Army, and Commander Staunton of the United States Navy, Captain H. B. Chamberlain, former quartermaster on the transport Seward, who was mixed up in a smuggling case at Manila, is also a passenger. Professor T. Rinne is also going through.

There are six passengers for Honolulu, among them being the Higginbotham family. Mrs. M. E. Doyle, mother of Chester Doyle, is a through passenger.

The following is the Nippon Maru's passenger list:

For Honolulu—J. M. Higginbotham, Mrs. J. M. Higginbotham and two children, Mrs. K. Okamoto, Ad. G. Schetzel, Through—J. F. Aroncz, Dr. M. O. Basualdo, Miss Basualdo, H. C. Bowie, B. Brust, Capt. H. B. Chamberlain, Mrs. M. E. Doyle, W. Empson, Mrs. Empson, Miss Empson, Maj. J. B. Houston, S. Imai, Z. M. P. King, B. P. Middleton, Mrs. D. Morton, C. B. Palmer, Prof. T. Rinne, Mrs. T. Rinne, Rev. Father Robert, J. B. Rogers, Mrs. J. B. Rogers, Gen. J. P. Sanger, U. S. A., S. Sasano, Kingland Smith, Mrs. M. L. Stanford, Commander S. A. Staunton, U. S. N., Lieut. Thos. B. Taylor, U. S. A., Miss Clara Thatcher, Art. Whelpley, E. Wolff.

KAKAOKO MEETING WAS GOOD ONE

The meeting in Kakaoko was called to order in front of W. H. Kallim's house, and the first speaker was Edward K. Liliakani. He made a long speech in favor of the Republican candidates, and told what each one would do in office, and he made a strong plea for High Sheriff Brown.

Chas. Lake made some remarks in Hawaiian and then interpreted for Joe Gilman who made the hit of the evening. Gilman told of his thirty years residence in the Islands, told how he had worked with the wharf laborers, how it had been the policy of Castle & Cooke of which firm he was a member, to employ none but Hawaiians on the wharves. He said the Republican candidates were all kamainas and stood for honest and good government; that the Republican party was the workingman's party, and if the people elected a Republican board of supervisors, he guaranteed they would all have good streets in Kakaoko for the fire engines and plenty of water to put out fires.

J. W. Pratt said he had been here for twenty years and had been but three weeks "off the beat" and expected to die here. His wife was a Hawaiian and consequently he could not be expected to go back on the Hawaiians. The majority of employees in his office were Hawaiians, and in making assessments he generally made the rich man pay and let the poor man off.

Jack Lucas met with a good reception and spoke in the native language. He told of his experiences in the Islands and was frequently applauded.

Mr. Hocking said he was the man who gave cheap beer to Honolulu and that he had been a working man all his life, and asked his friends to vote for the whole Republican ticket. At this time he was stricken with stage fright, but said he would, like beer, improve with age.

Paul Hokii spoke in Hawaiian. Chas. Wilcox, Kumalae and other hoodlums tried to interrupt the meeting with calls for Home Rulers, but were silenced by the crowd.

R. N. Boyd spoke next and asked for the support of the straight ticket without scratches. He said that Republicanism meant prosperity, and Home Rule meant financial disaster. He was followed by H. E. Murray.

H. P. Haiola was a former Home Ruler, but had become a Republican because that party was the only one that could benefit his race. Wm. Aylett roasted Kumalae, and told of the laws passed by the legislature and the time lost by him and the Home Rulers. He raised his hand toward the skies and thanked the Almighty that a Kumalae had gone into the Home Rule ranks.

Mark Robinson spoke next, telling the voters that the Republicans gave them the county law and should be given a chance to put it into execution. There was a heavy downpour of rain, but the voters staid to hear his speech to the end and cheered him to the echo, like Sherwood asked for the support of the whole ticket. The meeting came

to a close by the singing of Hawaii Pono! by the crowd. The Company F quintette club rendered music between the speeches, which was highly appreciated.

There were between 350 and 400 present. The meeting throughout was enthusiastic.

MEETING AT WAIKIKI.

The meeting at Waikiki was well attended and refreshments served for the crowd made the gathering an especially pleasant one. Among the speakers were High Sheriff Brown, Mark Robinson, R. N. Boyd, S. E. Damon, Wm. T. Hawkins and Geo. F. Renton.

WAILALELE MEETING.

A Republican meeting will be held at Wailalele on Thursday evening at which High Sheriff Brown, Frank Pahlia, Geo. F. Renton, Harry Murray and others will speak.

FENCING WILL BE A FEATURE

The gymnasium and field work of the Young Women's Christian Association will begin next Tuesday when the ladies', or adult class meets for instruction. Miss Lillian Bacon, who spent the summer months at Harvard studying the newest methods of physical instruction, will have charge of the physical department, and will add many new and interesting features.

Fencing lessons will be associated with the adult class work. Miss Bacon is a capable rapier wielder, and this innovation has appealed to members of the association. Fencing is still the athletic indoor fad in the east, and the effort will be made to have it become the fad here. Among the attractive features of the gymnasium work will be dumb bells, bar bells, Indian clubs, wands, punching bag, flying rings, jumping standard, rounding ball, medicine ball, and a large variety of gymnasium games. Basket ball

A Feast of Music.

The Maternity Home luau and bazaar next Saturday is attracting much attention. Governor Dole has consented to have the government band play on the grounds both afternoon and evening. Two quintette clubs may also be in attendance during the evening for the dancing. Mrs. Annis Montague Turner is to sing, as will also J. L. Kaulukou, Jr., recently of St. Mary's College, Oakland.

The dollar tickets are for the afternoon admission, entitling the holders also to partaking of the luau and the foreign lunch. The gates will be open in the afternoon from noon until 5. In the evening the grounds will again be opened up for the dance and bazaar, for which a fee of fifty cents will be charged.

THE FAIR AT ST. LOUIS

Co. "F" Would Make Splendid Showing.

Supt. Henry E. Cooper, under whose supervision expenditures for the St. Louis Fair are being made, favors the plan of sending a militia company from here to the exposition.

"If we are unable to get a building and make a proper exhibit, I believe it would be a very good plan for the Territory to send a company of the National Guard to St. Louis," said Mr. Cooper.

"Captain Johnson's company certainly need not fear to enter any competition, no matter how great the number of organizations that will contest for the prizes to be offered at the exposition. Co. F has made a record of which Hawaii may well be proud. The marking of regular army officers shows this. While the matter has been discussed to some extent, no details have been worked out. It may be possible to get the War Department to take the company to the coast on a transport, which would do away with one of the principal items of expense. A Hawaiian company would certainly be a good advertisement for the islands and I would like to see the Territory represented in such a manner."

"It seems now as if Hawaii will not be able to locate her exhibit in one place, and unless we scatter the different displays through half a dozen buildings, where they will be lost we will have to put up our own structure. It has never been my intention to use the money appropriated by the Legislature for such a building, and if the money cannot be raised in some other way the scheme will have to be abandoned. But I believe that if we are not able to construct a building on the plans prepared, one to cost—say \$5,000 could be erected which would answer all practical purposes even though it will not attract as much attention as the structure for which the plans have already been drawn. I believe that it would be better not to make an exhibit at all than to have it scattered in a dozen different buildings, where it could not be seen. The exhibit that is now being prepared is assuming large proportions and it will be a credit to the Territory of Hawaii."

OLD MAN KILLED BY ELECTRIC CAR

Kalawai, an aged native man, was struck by an electric car at Richards street on the Hotel street line yesterday. His clothes caught in the fender and he was carried some distance bumping on the ground. When picked up he was unconscious and in that condition was sent in the patrol wagon to the Queen's Hospital. Kalawai lingered until 9 o'clock last night, when he died without having recovered consciousness.

Motorman Dalton and Conductor John M. Bright were in charge of the car that struck the man. It is supposed that the victim was deaf and did not hear the gong. There was no external fracture found on Kalawai and the belief at the hospital was that death was caused by hemorrhage of the brain.

A PRINCE AMONG US UNAWARES

Something less than twelve months ago Hilo had the honor of entertaining, unawares, en route to the volcano, a representative of one of the strongest European powers now interested in the Oriental trade.

This prince's mission was to visit all countries and examine so far as possible, incog., the fortifications, naval and supply stations.

A traveler who met him in Seattle and Vancouver, and again in Honolulu, and who was aware of his true position with his home government, asked him to express his opinion of the Islands commercially. He said that there was no question but what Hawaii's planters had the art of sugar making down finer than any sugar producing country, and that they with their superior machinery, labor and methods should be able to compete with any country, but that the time would come when the Islands would require other industries. The Islands had a great future before them; if the Panama canal project matured, as it undoubtedly would, their value in maritime channels of the Pacific ocean was hard to estimate.—Slide Lights.

LOGICAL.

An Irishman entered a country inn and called for a glass of the best Irish whisky. After being supplied he drank it, and was about to walk out when the following conversation took place: Landlord: "Here, sir, you haven't paid for that whisky you ordered." Irishman: "What's that you say?" Landlord: "I said you haven't paid for that whisky you ordered." Irishman: "Did you pay for it?" Landlord: "Of course I did." Irishman: "Well, then, what's the good of both of us paying for it?"—Tit-Bits.

BY AUTHORITY.

CANDIDATES FOR COUNTY OFFICES.

Every Candidate for a County office in the Counties of East Hawaii, West Hawaii, Maui and Kaula must file his nomination paper at the office of the Secretary of the Territory, in Honolulu, not later than five o'clock on the afternoon of Tuesday, October 13th, 1903, accompanied by a deposit of Twenty-five Dollars.

Nomination papers must be signed by not less than twenty-five (25) duly qualified electors of the County for which such election is to be held.

G. R. CARTER, Secretary of the Territory, C. R. BUCKLAND, Electoral Registrar, Honolulu, Sept. 12, 1903.

FORECLOSURES.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION OF FORECLOSURE AND OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the power of sale contained in that certain mortgage dated April 29th, 1901, made by J. M. Monarrat of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, as mortgagor, and Annie S. Parke, of said Honolulu, as mortgagee, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds in said Honolulu in Liber 221, on pages 329, 330 and 331, the mortgagee intends to foreclose the said mortgage for condition broken, to wit: the non-payment of principal and interest when due. Notice is likewise given that the property conveyed by the said mortgage will be sold at public auction at the auction rooms of James P. Morgan, 847 Kaahumanu street, Honolulu aforesaid, on Saturday, the 3rd day of October, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon.

The property covered by said mortgage is described as follows:

All those certain pieces or parcels of land situate at Kalauea, District of Napali, Island of Kaula, Territory of Hawaii aforesaid, containing in all an area of 16 95-100 acres, and more particularly described in R. P. (Grant) No. 2170, R. P. (Grant) No. 2418, and R. P. (Grant) No. 1954 and being the same premises that were conveyed to the said mortgagor by Kailioka (w) and Kealoa (k), her husband, by deed of date of said mortgage. Together with all the improvements, privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

ANNIE S. PARKE, Mortgagee.

By her attorney in fact, W. C. PARKE.

Terms: Cash, U. S. Gold Coin. Deeds at expense of purchaser. For further particulars apply to W. C. Parke, 309 Iudd Building. Dated Honolulu, August 31st, 1903.

2517—5T

The Sterilized Barber.

The rules of the Board of Health for the conduct of barber shops are wise and necessary. Barbers who are up to date, and have an eye to business, will obey them to the letter. It is a mistake for them to attempt to oppose the conclusions of medical and sanitary science.

In some respects, going to a barber is a good deal like going to a doctor. You have got to trust him. He can flood you with germs if he wishes to. If you are so foolish or so helpless as to depend on a barber for your shaving, instead of shaving yourself, the cup and brush that you keep in a niche of his cupboard are merely a pledge of your confidence in him. You do not know what he does with them when you are out.

Yet though you must trust in the barber even though he slay you with microbes, there is no reason why you should trust him over-much. His use of implements which may be the vehicles of infection should be regulated. If he has any instruments which, like the clipper, are apparently incapable of being sterilized, they should be disused. Men's heads were made quite presentable before there were clippers.

Away, therefore, with unsterilized barbers' implements. Away with germ-laden alum sticks, powder puffs and sponges. Away with the barber who comes to you with unwashed hands from his last customer. Let us have the cleanly and sterilized barber shop, or let us have none at all.

The duty of the Board of Health toward barbers who do not want to adopt their regulations is exactly their duty toward people who do not want to keep domestic premises in a sanitary condition, or toward physicians or private persons who do not want to report cases of contagious diseases. It is a duty to interfere and command, for the general safety.—New York Mail and Express.



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ABUNDANT EVIDENCE can be produced that Chamberlain's Pain Balm will positively relieve rheumatic pains as well as being unexcelled for cuts, bruises and burns. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.